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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Hoover's Helpers Take Hold

Lancashire Weavers Walk Out

Russia Ready at Dnieprostroy

Germany's Decrees Strike 41

Brazil Rebels Grip and Grow

Will Wild Life Fear Eclipse?

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S appeal to business leaders to coördinate the new resources in ending the slump results in organization to coöperate. Outstanding men are put in charge of six primary undertakings. These are to make the new credit affirmatively useful, to increase employment on railroads and in industry, to expand the capital expenditures of industry, to increase jobs through sharing them, to stimulate the repair of homes, to halt mortgage foreclosures and assist owners to save their homes. The Administration unveils the imposing new machinery and says, "Let's use it," and the business leaders, taking hold, give eager answer—"Let's!"

¶ England faces a walkout by 150,000 workers employed in the Lancashire cotton weaving industry. The dispute with the employers is over reductions in wages to help factories tide over hard times. Besides taking a 10 per cent cut, the worker is asked to attend more looms. With many workers long idle, the owners are disinclined to compromise. Reasoning fails and so men fall back upon the primitive resort—the ancient and honorable fallacy of force.

¶ Soviet Russia completes Dnieprostroy, greatest of all hydroelectric projects, under American Engineer Col. Hugh L. Cooper. This is the spectacular corner stone of the Five-Year Plan. It involves a dam 200 feet high across the Dnieper River in the Ukraine. About 1,000,000 cubic yards of concrete were deposited successfully on granite foundations while cofferdams of unprecedented boldness and difficulty held off the raging river waters. The plant cost $420,000,000—but already returns billions in satisfaction to the world's engineers.

¶ Germany sees 41 persons convicted in a week under its new emergency decrees. Sentences range from capital punishment to stiff prison terms. The Fascists, or National Socialist lead, with 9 storm-troopers convicted, the Reichsbanner men have 7. Executive clemency, loudly demanded, would be treated by opposing parties as favoritism. The Fascist gets heavy arraignment by the Volksischer Beobachter as favoring rule of the strong man regardless of everything. "To him justice depends on circumstances—to him all men are not equal."

¶ Brazil's revolution grows in aggressiveness and size. In Sao Paulo 5000 more men join the rebel troops in fighting Provisional President Getulio Vargas for return to constitutional government. Minas Geraes state organizes its own rebels. This conflict shows that war rules must be made in time of peace. Geneva has heard strong pleas for no military airplanes at all; while Sao Paulo rebels bomb a federal hospital. Soldiers in the field are not out to mitigate—They are out to murder.

¶ The U. S. Census Bureau finds its 1930 tabulations show 1 in 100 residents of the United States does not speak English. There were 1,224,995 persons responding only in the tongue of the foreign country where they were born. Mexicans appear to learn least readily; 55 per cent of 590,095 speaking Spanish only. New York has the greatest foreign-born population, being 7.3 per cent. But watch a newcomer to the East Side's melting pot after a few months—He shames the American Indian at saying anything he wishes with his hands.

¶ Moscow puts into practice its new decree of capital punishment for theft or destruction of socialized property. A woman must perish for stealing bread, two officials for embezzling funds appropriated to build students' quarters in the Urals, three persons who set fire to a peat field as a mark of hatred. Early in its history the American continent had a taste of such uniform, far-reaching law. The framer, when asked why he accorded capital punishment to hooking apples and homicide alike, had to confess his limitations—"Because I don't know any heavier penalty for homicide."

¶ New Hampshire and Maine receive eclipse observers who bring no telescopes or smoked glass. These are experts who will observe not the sun, but the behavior of domestic and wild animals as the light fails and the temperature falls. One theory is that animals will show amazement and confusion; the other is that they will pack off peacefully to bed. It is doubtful whether dog and bear and panther will feel they should worry. It is really only men who must fuss over physical phenomena—desiring to pull the intangible to pieces and get it going in a much more workmanlike way.

'Mike' Makes Obsolete Wren's Instructions

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

WHEN Sir Christopher Wren built St. Paul's Cathedral (1675-1710) he left a note giving the distances at which speakers could be heard from the pulpit.

His instructions have been rendered obsolete by the installation of a microphone in the pulpit, and a system of loudspeakers concealed in the choir. Hitherto, it has been difficult to hear a speaker owing to the resonance under the great dome.

Japanese Aid To Agriculture Leads Policies

Poverty Continues Acute, Although Harvested Crops Have Eased Distress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 27—The problem of rural distress in Japan, always acute and all but unbearable in the current period of world economic recession, will be one of the chief questions to be solved by the present extraordinary session of the Diet.

Parliament has met for an eight-day session and there already are indications that the farm groups will be prepared to make drastic demands. How the Diet will meet the demands cannot be forecast. Subsidies, to many observers, seem the only solution, but against this view it must be remembered the budget already is off balance, and that the market for domestic bond issues is anything but favorable.

At the last session of the Diet, groups of farmers' representatives came to Tokyo from the mountain provinces and presented a long petition, declaring themselves bankrupt, unable to pay taxes and other debts, and in danger of starvation. Harvest of the crops has alleviated their distress to some extent, but poverty still is acute and Imperial Government investigators have found many cases where young girls are being sold and children given away by needy families.

Luncheon Fund Needed

In addition to farm questions the special session will be asked by the Ministry of Education to appropriate 2,000,000 yen for a luncheon fund for public schools. Investigators for the Ministry have found that thousands of children are compelled to go without lunch.

Manchurian questions are not likely to figure extensively in the Diet deliberations as they are generally understood to fall largely within the province of the army which will brook no opposition to its plans, with regard to the new state of Manchukuo.

General Nobuyoshi Muto, new commander of the Kwantung (Manchurian) army, will, it is understood, be supreme chief of all Japanese organizations in Manchuria. This means that in addition to commanding the Japanese army in this region he will be in control of all policy including that of the government of the Japanese Leased Territory around Dairen and the South Manchuria Railway Company.

Military in Ascendancy

Interpellations on General Muto's appointment, in the Diet, are possible, but members of Parliament have been made clearly to understand during the last eight months that the army is not too sympathetic to the parliamentary system of government, and is prepared to overturn it if the military is called to task from the Diet floor.

Political developments may occur in connection with the new party movement, headed by Mr. Kenzo Adachi, former Home Minister in the last Minseito Party Government, headed by Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki. Mr. Adachi resigned from the Minseito, when he was charged with causing the downfall of the Wakasuki régime. It was at first believed he might join the Seiyukai, but he chose rather to form a new group of his own, with a program of a combination of Fascism and National or Imperial Socialism.

A number of Seiyukai and Minseito members already have announced adhesion to his group and it is quite possible—should a favorable situation arise during the coming Diet session—that he might be able to encompass the overthrow of the Government. He is far too shrewd a politician, however, to make any such effort unless he is certain of being summoned to form the new Cabinet himself.

WEAVERS' STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE AFFECTS 150,000

Mills Insist on Wage Cut of 10 P. C. in Order to Reduce Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MANCHESTER, Eng., Aug. 27—A crisis has been reached in the long-standing wage dispute in the Lancashire cotton weaving industry, and a walkout has been called, beginning today, which affects 150,000 workers.

The dispute arose over demands made by the employers for a reduction in labor costs to help factories over the present severe trade recession. These demands affect all sections of the cotton industry, and include not only cuts in wages generally, amounting to about 10 per cent, but also the question of increasing the number of looms attended by each worker.

The immediate point over which negotiations have broken down concerns the question of the reinstatement of some 3000 weavers already upon strike under trade union instructions to combat wage cuts in individual mills. The unions claim that continuation of negotiations should be dependent upon such reinstatement. Employers refuse on the ground that such reinstatement is impossible since it would involve dismissal of labor already substituted to which permanence has been promised. This point, minor as it may seem at first sight, involves the fundamental of whether unions are to be successful in protecting workers who have acted under their instructions.

So many mills have already closed down owing to inability to sell their goods under present market conditions that employers have become disinclined for a compromise. They are also banking upon the fact that support for the walkouts is half-hearted, especially in southeast Lancashire where defections from the unions have been numerous. On the other hand attempts are being made to involve the spinning section of the industry, comprising an additional 250,000 workers, in the walkouts. But up to the present negotiations for wage cuts for spinners have not been broken off.

The Government is watching the situation closely but is postponing intervention in the hope that the good sense for which the Lancashire cotton industry is famous may yet be successful in finding a peaceful way out for itself.

This hope is strengthened by the fact that workers and employers alike recognize that sacrifices all round are necessary to meet the grave situation in which the entire cotton industry finds itself.

Stray Coppers Put to Work To Relieve Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Pennies, like unlicensed dogs, may no longer roam the streets of this city. But instead of nets and armed officers, neat little cans are used to capture the stray coppers, which are taken to a pound for pennies and there converted into wages for unemployment.

At 4000 points where change is made in daily transactions of paying for groceries, haircuts, shoes and shaves, these Penny Pound cans with slotted tops present silent appeals for the lowliest of coins. Each week volunteers in the Penny Pound army of 187 unpaid workers empty them and deposit the money at a branch bank to the credit of the city's welfare department.

The plan was adopted by a group of citizens, headed by Mr. T. S. Goodman, to aid the city's relief work. No drive for pledges or canvass of any nature was used. Inasmuch as regular funds for all charitable enterprises are provided through one annual community chest drive, these Penny Pounders refrained from such a procedure and merely presented the facts of the increased demands for relief and placed these handy facilities for voluntary contributions.

During the first four months almost 500,000 pennies were impounded. These funds are going exclusively into wages for special jobs for the unemployed and 60 are receiving aid from this source. Thus, not only these 60 are being supported, but such spots as parks, the river front and other public property have had improvements that the city's budget would not have permitted.

Pits and Cores Thrown From Trains Line Idaho Rails With Fruit Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho—The tourist who tosses apple cores and peach stones into the streets is a nuisance, but if he casts them by the roadside, he may be a public benefactor. Fruit-munching passengers on the train between Juliaetta and Troy and road travelers between Genesee and Juliaetta, at least, have proved anything but a nuisance.

The railroad right of way, winding through the Big Potlatch and Bear Creek valleys, is lined with fruit trees which have germinated from seeds and pits thrown from the train by passengers who had been munching fruit. In the spring, beautiful blossoms on peach, cherry, apple, pear, and plum trees scent the air. In the summer, these domestic fruits ripen in the company of lofty pines and tamaracks, firs and hemlocks, in the heart of the forest.

Along the Juliaetta-Genesee road the same types of domestic fruit trees, untrained and unattended, have grown beautiful despite their accidental beginning. They grew from pits and cores thrown away by ranchers, salesmen and stage passengers in the days before the automobile was introduced.

The soil and climate in the Snake and Clearwater river canyons, and in the canyons tributary, are favorable for fruit growing and account for the growth of the domestic trees from the cast-off pits. Juliaetta, like Lewiston, Kennewick and Pasco, is noted for its raising of early peaches, cherries, plums, cantaloupes and watermelons.

Airplane Shower Strikes Cleveland as Derby Closes

Nearly 100 Racers Drop Into Local Port and Incidentally Officially Inaugurate the 1932 National Air Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 27—Airplanes literally rained down upon the municipal airport here today as nearly 100 derby racers and the United States Marine Corps planes winged in over the cheering grandstands to officially inaugurate the 1932 national air races being held for the twelfth year.

More than three-score tranatlantic Cord Cup race fliers, who started in two wings at Atlantic and Pacific coasts last Sunday left Cincinnati this morning and arrived here more or less bunched shortly after nine Marine Corps planes zoomed in from Qunatico, Maryland.

At intervals the 20 William R. Leeds trophy racers roared in from Roosevelt Field, Mineola, N. Y. Mr. Roy Hunt of Norman, Okla., flying in the Pacific division, led the Cord fliers into Cincinnati, and with 1591 points to his credit appeared certain to be declared winner of the national sweepstakes cup. In the Atlantic division, Mr. Stanley Huffman of Cincinnati led with 1071 points when the racers reached Cincinnati.

Between 400 and 500 airplanes are here for the 10-day show which ends on Labor Day. Race entries were filed by 126 men and 17 women. A circus atmosphere prevails in the grandstand and bleacher section, stretching for a quarter of a mile along the western side of the field. Program barkers, pop, peanut and parasol venders urge their wares upon the crowd to the obligato of droning planes overhead.

Occasionally the tempo is broken by a roar as a whole squadron plunges out of the sky in a power dive. This show is the old-time flying circus on a grand scale with more trick flying and parachute jumping than the pioneer stunt men ever dreamed of. But it is more than just a show. It is a proving ground for aviation, with the races supplying the supreme tests for motors and plane designs. It does for aviation what automobile racing has done for the automotive industry.

The speed ordeal of this year is the $10,000 Thompson trophy race, scheduled for Labor Day, and the qualifying trials in which the dozen entries must make at least 200 miles an hour. As an inducement for pilots to "open up" in trials, a purse of $3500 has been posted in the hope that the land plane world record of 278.48 miles an hour set in 1924 in France will be broken. The race was won last year by Mr. Lowell Bayles at 236.239 miles an hour over the 10-lap, 100-mile course. The French record must be broken by

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COUNSEL HINTS WALKER CASE NEARING CLOSE

Expected to Come Soon After Ruling on Governor's Ouster Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 27—The proceedings before Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt on the ouster charges against Mayor James J. Walker of New York marked time today, with attorneys for the defense and for the Committee of One Thousand, which sponsors the charges, expecting an early ruling by Justice Ellis J. Staley, of the State Supreme Court, on the Governor's jurisdiction in the case.

Meanwhile the hearing has been adjourned until Monday night and the Governor is in New Jersey today to attend a campaign rally in support of his presidential candidacy.

Indications are that the hearing will end soon after the court has rendered its decision. This opinion is based largely on the declaration by Mr. John J. Curtin, attorney for the Tammany Mayor, late yesterday, that he had "run out of witnesses." The assertion was a surprise to every one and brought a smile and a chuckle from Governor Roosevelt, who suggested that he might "call for volunteers."

There remains the second ouster petition to be taken up, as filed with the Governor by Mr. James E. Finegan of Brooklyn, and other taxpayers in that borough who instituted the No Deal Party last year as a protest against a bipartisan arrangement there on 12 new judgeships.

Sherwood End Up Again

Yesterday's efforts of Mayor Walker's counsel were devoted to attempts to absolve the Mayor from the imputations contained in the charges relative to the financial affairs of Russell T. Sherwood, the $3000-a-year accountant who disappeared a year ago just as the Hofstadter committee was attempting to

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New Strike Moves Planned in Illinois

GILLESPIE, Ill., Aug. 27 (AP)—Striking Illinois miners today mapped plans for a second offensive against operating mines in southern Illinois. Disregarding warning of Franklin County authorities that no invasion would be tolerated, the Miners' Central Policy Committee here said bases would be established soon near the "war area."

The committee refused to make public details of the contemplated invasion but stated several thousand men would advance into the territory in attempts through peaceful picketing to dissuade miners from working under the new $5 wage agreement. Strikers claimed units from unions in Kentucky, Indiana and Oklahoma would join the movement.

In Christian County the grand jury yesterday returned indictments against 33 persons on charges of rioting in connection with a strikers' march on Taylorville a week previously. Mr. Ray Tombozzi, striking Taylorville miner, reported the front porch of his house was shattered by a bomb yesterday. Mass meetings of strikers were held in several counties yesterday.

BUENOS AIRES DOCKS

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 27 (By U. P.)—Improvement of port facilities here was assured yesterday when the Public Works Ministry approved a project for extension of docks. The plan calls for an immediate expenditure of 4,000,000 pesos, about $1,000,000, and 5,000,000 pesos later on.

FREE MOVIES FOR HOME USE ARE PROPOSED

Expected to Be Available Through Libraries in 15 Cities by Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Free movies in the home will shortly be available in 15 major cities of the country, according to plans of the National Film Library, which call for the establishment of branch free-film libraries during the next three months.

Everyone who owns a 16-millimeter home-size projector will be able to borrow films from the library without cost.

Heretofore, because of the high cost of renting or buying professionally made films, most home projectors have been used only for the showing of amateur movies filmed by the owners. New comedies, travelogues, educational subjects or features may be shown in the home every night at no cost.

The organization, composed of Los Angeles business men and former motion picture industry executives has been experimenting with the free film plan here for the last six months. During that period, an audience of 914,000 people witnessed the showing of films loaned without cost to a group of 1500 local projector owners selected for experimental purposes.

This group constitutes only 5 per cent of the possible borrowers to whom the facilities of the film library at Los Angeles are now available, as it is estimated that more than 30,000 home-size projectors are owned here. The audience included those who attended private entertainment showings in homes and at churches, women's clubs and lodges. Each showing was attended by an average of 23 people.

The cost of the films and expenses of the library are paid by advertising. At the beginning and end of each 15-minute reel an advertisement appears on the screen, occupying about 10 per cent of the projection period. In this respect it is similar to a radio program where the sponsor makes a short announcement before and after the entertainment.

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

36—Would Speakeasies and Bootleggers Go Out of Business If the Eighteenth Amendment Were Repealed?

WHAT is their business? It is to sell intoxicating liquor. Would they stop if that business were legalized? Why should they? Those who could get licenses to sell would take out licenses. Those who could not, if any, would continue selling liquor illegally, as they always have.

No one proposes that liquor should be freely sold and without restriction. There never was, in this country, a real restriction on the sale of liquor that was not violated. Every restriction bred its crop of speakeasies, bootleggers, blind tigers, kitchen barrooms, or some other agency for evading the restriction. Any future scheme for the controlled or restricted sale of liquor will create opportunities to make money by selling it illegally.

LEVINSON PUTS SEAL ON BORAH PLAN OF PEACE

Declares It Challenges U. S. to Reassert Lead in Work

By HARLAN TROTT
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KENNEBUNK BEACH, Maine, Aug. 27—A clear challenge to America to initiate another great step toward the establishment of a permanent world peace in adopting the war debt settlement plan proposed by Senator William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho, was sounded today by Mr. Salmon O. Levinson.

This was a proposal to credit war debts against definite assurances of disarmament by the debtor nations.

Speaking from the fullness of years devoted to the task of promoting the outlawry of war—an idea which he eventually saw embodied in the Pact of Paris—the Chicago lawyer paused on the fourth anniversary of the signing of that document to show how the United States can reassert its place and power on behalf of world peace.

Mr. Levinson's statement supporting the recent pronouncement of the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was made in an interview. Seated on a shaded veranda within sight and sound of the Atlantic's breakers, the lawyer who turned from the work of untangling the muddled affairs of shaky railroads to promoting peace among nations, talked in terms that were clear and vigorous.

"The United States," he said, "has the leading and determining position in taking the initiative in effecting a war debt settlement."

A fresh sea breeze whipped shaggy locks about his forehead, and he fixed his gaze to where sky and water merged into a blue haze, as if to penetrate 3000 miles of ocean vastness into the affairs of economically and socially distracted nations.

Explains U. S. Advantage

"The reason the United States has the leading part in effecting a fair settlement is because of the war debts owed by its European allies," he said. "An unprecedented opportunity is afforded our country to relieve and largely eliminate world-wide economic stagnation, and to compel by joint action drastic, but equitable, reductions of arms and thus bring about final liquidation of the war legacies that have been, and are, torturing the world."

Mr. Levinson stated the situation in-what he called "plain business or Yankee trading terms." He said that, by a practical settlement or compromise in cash of the balance of the debt owing to the United States by Europe, this country can procure a "thing hitherto seemingly impossible—a drastic reduction in world armaments, which would actually

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Roosevelt Starts Eastern Campaign With Repeal Plea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 27—Democrats from all over the East were here today to hear Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt open his eastern campaign for the Presidency with a reiteration of his own and his party's stand for repeal of prohibition at a rally staged by Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, leader of the New Jersey Democracy.

The lawns of the summer home of Governor and Mrs. A. Harry Moore, where Woodrow Wilson planned his presidential campaign in 1912, were the scene of today's mass demonstration of party harmony in a state which, in the Democratic convention remained steadfast to the finish for Mr. Alfred E. Smith.

On Sept. 3 Governor Roosevelt is slated to speak at Bridgeport, Conn., and he will follow this with an address in Topeka, Kan., on Sept. 14, inaugurating his first swing across the country to the Pacific coast and back.

The chief Democratic opposition to the Roosevelt-Garner ticket has developed in this eastern territory, where the proposals of the Democratic nominees for pulling the country out of the trade recession are widely decried as "radical" and "irresponsible." And it became apparent some time ago that the campaign emphasis in this section would be on the party's stand for immediate repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

BOSTON PASSENGER TRAFFIC INCREASES

Substantial increase in the ocean passenger traffic in the Port of Boston for the month of July and for the first six months of this year were announced today by the Boston Port Authority. Arrivals from transatlantic, Canadian, West Indian and Mediterranean ports at Boston during July totaled 5959 persons, an increase of 16.8 per cent over the same month last year, and the departures totaled 4046.

This was an increase of 53.8 per cent over July of last year. For the first six months of this year, a total of 31,307 people arrived at or departed from the Port of Boston compared with 25,996 for the corresponding period a year ago. This is a gain of 20.8 per cent. Of this total, 17,146 were arrivals which taken alone showed an increase of 9.8 per cent and 14,261 were departures which showed a gain of 37.2 per cent over the 10,389 that left the port in the first six months of 1931.

HOOVER CAMPAIGN FOR MORE JOBS AND WIDER CREDIT IS ON

Business Leaders Unite in Adoption of 6-Point Program of Work

MAIN CRISIS OVER, PRESIDENT SAYS

Robinson Heads Drive Expected to Spur Industry On to Full Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—A central committee of 23 members, set up by the national conference of business and industrial committees at the close of its general session here yesterday to act as a radiating center for a six-point recovery program, began to map its offensive today.

The program is designed to hasten the bridging of the gap lying between the evident financial improvement and the still existing business slump described to the conference yesterday by President Hoover in his opening address.

The central committee is to be aided by six subcommittees, each of which will take the lead in pushing one section of the economic improvement program adopted by the conference. Mr. Henry M. Robinson, Los Angeles banker and close friend of the President, will be the chairman of the new central committee.

Men of Experience

Heads of the subcommittees, who include Mr. Owen D. Young, chairman of the General Electric Company, and Mr. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, are men who have had successful experience in meeting the problems in their own communities.

These chairmen were today working on the personnel of their committees, which is to represent all sections of the country, and were meeting in executive session to map out their campaigns.

Mr. Robinson will be assisted in his work as chairman of the central committee by Mr. Everett Case, son-in-law of Mr. Young, who was appointed executive secretary. The committee includes the chairmen of the 12 regional committees set up recently in each of the Federal Reserve districts and heads of the various governmental agencies set up to fight the economic slump.

The six-point recovery plan adopted by the conference, and the chairmen of the subcommittees to deal with each point, are as follows:

1. Problem of making available credit affirmatively useful to business. Mr. Young, chairman.

2. Increased employment on railroads and stimulation of industry through expansion of maintenance and purchase of equipment. Mr. Willard and Mr. Houston comprise the committee.

3. Expansion of capital expenditures by industry through replacement of obsolete and worn-out equipment and otherwise. Mr. A. W. Robertson, chairman of the board of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, chairman.

4. Increased employment through sharing-work movement. Mr. Walter C. Teagle, president of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, chairman.

5. Possibility of stimulating repair and home improvement movement. Mr. Sewell L. Avery, president Montgomery Ward & Company, and Mr. C. M. Woolley, chairman of the board of the American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation, co-chairmen.

6. Organization of committees in Reserve districts to assist home owners with maturing mortgages. No chairman announced.

Support Pledged

In addition to adopting this program the conference pledged its active support "to the solution of the economic and employment problems of their districts" and "more particularly to direct their efforts to supplementing the efforts of existing relief agencies and to make more effective the facilities furnished by the institutions."

The general conference adjourned after adopting a resolution of appreciation for President Hoover's invitation to the conference "without regard to political affiliation" and expressing a deep sense of responsibility for the work to be undertaken.

Two important announcements were features of yesterday's meeting in addition to the President's address. Mr. Franklin W. Fort, chairman of the Home Loan Bank Board, announced that Mr. J. W. Pole, comptroller of the currency, had agreed to order all national bank receivers to suspend mortgage foreclosure proceedings for 60 days until the new system has been able to relax mortgage credit. He recommended that all other lenders do likewise.

Later Mr. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, and Mr. George Houston, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, announced that arrangements had been made whereby the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would finance up to 80 per cent the purchases of equipment by railroads.

Mr. Willard urged that railroad executives take advantage of the effort by anticipating repairs and replacements in order to be ready for a revival in business. He announced that his company would spend $3,000,000 for repairs in the next six months, anticipating requirements for two years. Approximately 2000 men will be employed.

The six-point program was gone over point by point at the confer-

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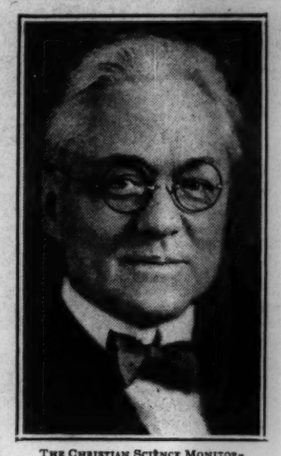
DRIVE CHIEF



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Harris & Ewing

HENRY M. ROBINSON

Vigor of Reich Courts Raises Political Issue

Liberal Opinion Supports Lighter Sentences for Fascist Troopers

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 27 — The special courts established to cope with acts of political terror and homicide in Germany have been busy during the week just closed.

A total of 41 persons were convicted, with sentences ranging from a few weeks to 10 years at hard labor as well as capital punishment. There were nine convictions against Fascist storm troop members and seven against Reichsbanner men while the remainder were against Communists or workers of Communist sympathy.

Vigor in dealing with offenders has placed the Government in an unusual dilemma. Fascists are virtually demanding that extreme penalties be used exclusively against Communists. Thus any commutation of sentences which liberal opinion favors upon humanitarian grounds will be subjected to political interpretation.

If the Fascists who have received heavy sentences gain reprieves the Government will be accused of utilizing the courts as weapons to be applied only against the Communists, who are the Fascists' arch enemies. If the Government lets the sentences stand it is almost certain to provoke even more vigorous attacks from the Fascists who seem to seize every opportunity to make it appear that the National Socialists are being persecuted by the Junker régime.

One of the most outspoken examples of the Fascists' view of justice is contained in a signed article by Herr Alfred Rosenberg, editor of the Volkischer Beobachter, and one of the highest men in Fascist counsels.

"To National Socialism," he writes, "all men are not equal. To National Socialism there is no such thing as justice independent of circumstances. National Socialism's goal is the strong German man, its avowal is the protection of this Germany, and all rights, social life, politics and economics must be adjusted to this purpose."

This philosophy is behind efforts of the Fascist leaders to obtain commutation of the capital penalty imposed on five Storm Troop members for a brutal murder. The crime is admitted, but Fascists defend the culprits, asserting that their victim was a Polish Communist, who thus is not entitled to consideration on the same basis as a "true German citizen."

It is apparent, however, that the Government will not act precipitously. This is not only because a review of a capital punishment case requires some time, but also to permit high political feeling to quiet down.

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THINGS PRESENT

"A Husband Looks at Furnishings" adds a note of fun to the Editorial page. Read it and chuckle.

Perhaps a little fellow in your family shows signs of liking to draw. Read how the "Parent Can Aid Child's Drawing" on the Educational page.

We hope everyone will find time for "False Laughs in Films" on the combined Art, Music, Theater, Books page.

Those who believe that every word in oral reading should have equal value might do well to read today's Word a Day. Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Monday brings that promised full-page review of the new Christian Science Hymnal. You will recall that the printing order for this hymnal was the largest ever given a firm.

Professor Carver handles without gloves the question: Does not the world need drink as a fool killer? Look for his "Prohibition Facts" Monday.

REPRIEVE GIVEN GEN. SANJURJO WINS APPROVAL

Majority of Spaniards in Accord With Action of the Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Aug. 27—The clemency shown to Gen. José Sanjurjo by the President of the Republic and the Government is welcomed by a majority of Spaniards.

The leader of the recent uprising at Seville left Madrid yesterday by motorcar for an unknown destination which is generally supposed to be the penal settlement near Santander.

Political circumstances surrounding the reprieve are still not clear. Ministers are uncommunicative regarding Thursday's three long cabinet meetings. It is considered possible that the Radical Socialist Ministers whose party generally favored extreme penalty obtained some concessions as a recompense for giving way on this point. These might take the form of further drastic cuts in army strength to minimize the danger of any further risings.

Newspapers of all shades other than Monarchist, which were all suspended, approved the reprieve. Praise is specially accorded to the Socialist Ministers who have to face the fact that numerous trade unions had telegraphed, asking that the Supreme Court sentences be carried out.

The trial has introduced much tension into the political atmosphere. Public opinion has been excited by frequent reports of possible monarchist risings. Much credence is also given by the public to reports that the garrisons would rise in General Sanjurjo's behalf. Socialists and Republicans in many cases had arms ready to distribute to their organizations in case of trouble. It will probably take some time for the pulse of public opinion to return to normal. The trial of the leaders of the Madrid revolt with which General Sanjurjo claimed he was not connected will be held next week. The principal figure of this new trial will be Gen. Marquis Cavalcanti who, however, is not a figure of such popular interest as General Sanjurjo.

There will also be numerous trials of persons belonging to the aristocracy whose fate has been temporarily forgotten amid the excitement of the last few days.

Levinson Indorses Borah Peace Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

mean more to us in dollars than the war debts owing us, even if they were collectable."

"It is true, that the European nations would likewise gain in money by a reduction in peace-time arms," Mr. Levinson explained, "but the world has been a slave so long to the war system that it has been only recently that the time has come to smash it altogether."

Europe Ready, He Says

The peoples of Europe are ready and willing to make the trade, proposed by Mr. Borah, the lawyer went on. The United States can trade off its doubtful debts by way of a moderate and livable settlement as is done in everyday business, and Europe can trade off the traditional devotion to big armaments in exchange for the great economic release that will come to those nations by the clearing up of these war debts.

Mr. Levinson argued that by no stretch of the imagination could such a program be called cancellation. He said that he has never been for cancellation, but has always advocated a "live and let live" basis for the readjustment and liquidation of war problems for the benefit of mankind. The financial effect already produced by Mr. Borah's recent pronouncement, together with the favorable attitude of President Hoover as evidenced in his speech of acceptance, almost staggers belief, said Mr. Levinson.

He asserted that the advance in this country alone in the prices of commodities and stocks and bonds has been far more than the cash value—if collectible—of the "vexing and doubtful war debts owing to our country." The banking tables will show, he went on, taken on an interest or discount rate of roughly 5 per cent, that these war debts held by the United States against European nations, if perfectly good and acceptable, would not exceed $5,000,000,000, whereas the rise alone in the last six weeks in stocks and commodities has been not less than $10,000,000,000.

Peace in Name Only

The signatory nations have delegalized war by the Pact of Paris, the lawyer argued, but they have not deimplemented war by such drastic reduction in arms as will prove the faith of the nations in the Pact of Paris and in one another. Nor will such arms reduction, he continued, militate the slightest bit against the safety of the nations.

On the contrary, he said, the greater reduction down toward domestic requirements—that is, law and order within each nation—the greater military safety there will be in all countries. War, he insisted, has become a common disaster, while peace is now the universal community of interests among the nations.

Reviewing the debt situation as it stands today, Mr. Levinson pointed out that the United States has received from the Allies in cash $2,500,000,000, or 25 per cent of the principal of the debts. Under the reparations settlement plan announced by Mr. Levinson in April, the United States would receive additional cash of $1,500,000,000, making a total of $4,000,000,000, or 40 cents on the dollar of the original principal.

With German reparations substantially disposed of at Lausanne, the other important factor looming up on the road to world peace today, Mr. Levinson said, concerns the need for drastic reduction in peace-time armaments.

A sensible agreement for pro rata reduction by one third, as proposed by President Hoover, he said, would save our taxpayers $250,000,000 a year indefinitely, and Europe $1,000,000,000 a year likewise.

Unless armaments are to be so reduced, economic salvation and world peace are idle dreams, Mr. Levinson went on, if German reparations, allied war debts and drastic reductions in arms are accepted by all nations involved. Mr. Levinson believes his plan will enormously lighten the after-burdens of the war, reconcile the nations of Europe, greatly reduce the staggering costs of armaments, revive for the American farmer and manufacturer a normal foreign market, restore employment to willing but idle workers, and make possible a return of prosperity and an era of genuine and more permanent peace.

Mr. Levinson voiced his confidence that to these exalted and practical purposes sound American public opinion will whole-heartedly respond. With his plan accepted and put into operation, he believes, the way will then be paved for consideration of silver and tariff and other international questions. But world peace comes first in Mr. Levinson's opinion and to that end he urges that the "World's Reparations, Debts and Disarmament Special" receive the main-line right-of-way.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Liebeskommando," film, at 1:18, 3:20, 5:22, 7:24, 9:26 p. m.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Carillon recital by M. Kamiel Lefevre, St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, 3. Program as follows:

The Bohemian Girl (Fantasie) ..... Balfe
Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes ..... Traditional

Hymns:

Rock of Ages (Toplady) ..... Thomas Hastings
Jesus, Lover of My Soul (Martyn) ..... Simeon B. Marsh
Les Ramaux (The Palms) ..... Faure
Allegretto ..... Grieg
Killarney ..... Balfe
O Willow, Willow! Sung by Desdemona, in "Othello" ..... Verdi
Minuet in G ..... Beethoven
Traumerei ..... Schumann

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Festival Days in the Balkans," 3; museum games and activities; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

EVENTS MONDAY

Universal Service Corporation: Meeting, Hotel Statler.

Children's Museum of Boston: Open with museum games and activities, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 9 to 5.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Far Eastern art in printed reproductions made in Japan; American silver by John Coney; modern American prints; modern French prints; aquatints by Goya; English Mezzotints.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibitions.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 697 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Boylston Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings from Charles Livingston Bull.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Portraits by Philip Trueman Hicks. Through Sept. 5.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Briand-Kellogg Pact Signed Four Years Ago

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—Signed four years ago by representatives of 15 nations, the Briand-Kellogg pact outlawing was as an instrument of national policy, celebrates its anniversary today with 62 adherents.

Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, co-sponsor of the treaty, signed on behalf of the United States on Aug. 27, 1928. A year later the document became effective.

Praising the pact on its anniversary, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, said of military disputes today:

"Under the former concepts of international law, when such a conflict occurred, it was usually deemed the concern only of the parties to the conflict. But now, under the covenants of the Briand-Kellogg Pact, such a conflict becomes of concern to everybody connected with the pact."

TORONTO EXHIBITION GETS SPEED MACHINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The famous racing car, the "Golden Arrow," is to be brought to Toronto from England, and will be on display at the Canadian National Exhibition when it is opened on Aug. 27. The car set a new world mark of 231 miles an hour when driven by Sir Henry Segrave at Daytona Beach, Florida, in March, 1929. It is one of the four cars that have gone over 200 miles an hour.

The Canadian National Exhibition had previously secured the Schneider Trophy plane, and the speed boat, Miss England III, which won supremacy for British speed in the air and on the water.

CANADIAN OFFICIAL RETURNS FOR VISIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Canada's high commissioner to Great Britain, Mr. G. Howard Ferguson, has just reached this city, accompanied by Mrs. Ferguson.

They are to remain in Canada until October. The first task of the high commissioner is to open the Ottawa Exhibition. After this he intends to return to Toronto for a short time.

ANDES RAIL OPENING SOUGHT

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 27 (By U. P.)—Experts from the Chilean Embassy and the Argentine Foreign Office met Thursday to study the terms of a proposed commercial treaty and a modus vivendi, which would permit reopening of the Transandine Railway. Service over the railroad between Mendoza, Arg., and Santiago, Chile, was suspended last April because of lack of traffic caused by high Chilean tariffs on Argentine cattle.

Moratorium Plan Followed by Banks In Massachusetts

Postponement of foreclosures on real estate for 60 days as advocated by Mr. Franklin W. Fort, chairman of the federal home loan board, is substantially the same plan pursued by Mr. Arthur Guy, Massachusetts Bank Commissioner in the handling of mortgages on homes held by banks taken over by him, according to a statement of the commissioner yesterday.

Full coöperation with Mr. Fort by the bank department of Massachusetts was pledged. To the proposal that functioning banks effect the 60-day suspension practice, Mr. Guy declared he had no authority to order such banks to take this action.

Savings banks of Massachusetts on Oct. 31 last held 202,937 mortages with an average value of $6216 with foreclosed property estimated at $27,865,956, the commissioner said. Among coöperative banks foreclosed property on the books at the same date reached $13,733,097. Of the approximate total of $20,000,000,000 in "frozen mortgages" in the United States, $3,600,000,000 in mortgages are held in the New England states, representing the second largest amount of mortgages in any of the 12 home loan bank districts.

Indications are reported that the home loan bank for New England, the first district, will be located in Boston, though Massachusetts laws prohibit its financial institutions from subscribing to the stock of the proposed bank. Action by the Massachusetts Legislature to remove such restrictions is considered certain.

TEXAS NEGRO VOTES BARRED IN PRIMARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Although Negroes voted in the July 24 Democratic primaries in several Texas counties, for the first time in history, it is reported, a San Antonio (Bexar County) court decision which enjoined their exclusion from the party primary has since been reversed. The State Supreme Court has refused to take further action in the case and Negroes are thus, under Texas decisions, barred from participation in the run-off primary, Aug. 27.

It will be recalled that the United States Supreme Court, by a divided vote, held unconstitutional the Texas election law which sought to bar Negroes and ruled that election officers could be held liable for their exclusion. However, the state Democratic convention this year prescribed a "white primary," resulting in the state litigation.

SIX MORE 1932 TAX RATES ANNOUNCED

Announcements of decreased and increased tax rates for 1932 have been announced by assessors in six more Massachusetts municipalities. Arlington has lowered its rate $1 to $30.40 per $1000 and Boylston's reduction amounts to $4, making its total $29. Beverly today announced a rate of $30.80, an advance of $2.40.

Taunton citizens will pay $38.80, or a rise of $1.40 over 1931, while West Springfield is increasing its tax rate $3.60 to $33.60. Dracut's rate will be $3.40 higher to total $50, which is said to be the highest in the history of the town.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, possibly with showers tonight; Sunday fair, not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Maine: Cloudy, with probable showers tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler in west portion Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, with probable showers tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Unsettled tonight and Sunday; possibly showers tonight; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds and partly overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	74	78	Montreal	66	90
Bismarck	56	82	Nantucket	70	78
Boston	72	91	New Orleans	80	88
Buffalo	72	82	New York	70	82
Calgary	50	76	Norfolk, Va.	74	86
Charleston	80	84	North Platte	62	82
Chicago	62	88	Philadelphia	74	88
Cincinnati	72	78	Phoenix, Ariz.	78	96
Denver	60	78	Pittsburgh	70	88
Eastport, Me.	64	64	Portland, Me.	66	88
Hatteras	82	86	Raleigh	76	88
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. Aug. 26	76	82	St. Louis	74	86
			St. Paul	58	72
Helena, Mont.	64	82	Salt Lake City	60	78
Huron, S. D.	58	80	San Francisco	56	68
Jacksonville	80	90	Santa Fe, N.M.	60	76
Kansas City	70	84	Seattle	56	72
Key West	82	86	Tampa	76	90
Los Angeles	64	78	Washington	74	90
Memphis	74	84	Wichita, Kan.	74	94
Miami, Fla.	84	88	Williston, N.D.	56	80

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Aug. 27.
B—Maximum Aug. 26.

High Tides at Boston
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Saturday, 8:43 p. m.
Sunday, 9:23 a. m. and 9:35 p. m.
Height of tides, 8.6 feet, 7.6 feet, 9.1 feet.

— Light all vehicles at 7:57 p. m. —

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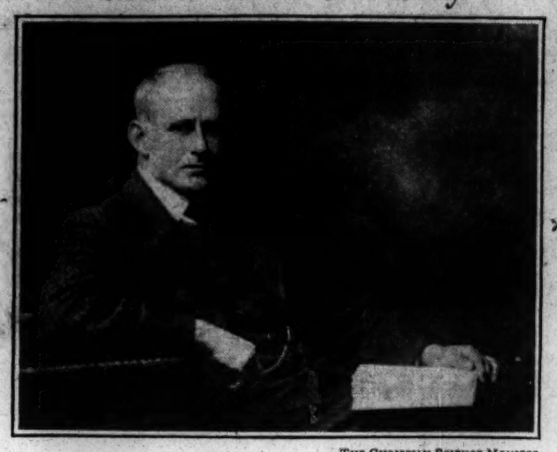

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SIR ARTHUR STANLEY EDDINGTON

Sky Problems To Be Studied By Astronomers

"Expanding Universe" will be the title of Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington's lecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology on Sept. 7. This will be the only public lecture of the fifth triennial meeting of the International Astronomical Union, to be held in Cambridge from Sept. 2 to Sept. 9.

Arrangements have been made at M. I. T., Harvard, and Radcliffe for the accommodation of astronomers who are expected to assemble in Cambridge under the auspices of the Harvard College Observatory immediately after the eclipse of August 31, which forms a second reason for the New England meeting.

Sir Frank Dyson, astronomer-royal of England, is the president of the union and will preside at the Harvard meetings. Sessions will be held mainly in Alice Longfellow Hall, Radcliffe, and the 250 guest astronomers and their families will be housed in Radcliffe dormitories. The opening reception Friday evening, Sept. 2, will be in Lowell House, Harvard.

Sir Arthur Plumian, professor of astronomy in Cambridge University and the principal speaker of the session has held his present post at Cambridge since 1913 and has been Director of the Observatory, Cambridge, since 1914. Perhaps he is best known for his recent volumes on "The Nature of the Physical World" and "Science and the Unseen World." In 1928 he was awarded the Royal Medal of the Royal Society. Applications for tickets to this lecture may be obtained free of charge by writing to Room 10-100, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

New Bedford Mills Increase Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Aug. 27—Reopening of the Nashawena Mill B and attainment of 100 per cent schedule by the New Bedford Rayon Corporation on Monday next will spell the most substantial increase in employment here since spring, it is declared.

Probably 600 workers will receive employment in the Nashawena Mill, according to Mr. William B. Gardner, treasurer of the plant. The exact operation schedule was not known, though a 4-day schedule was declared likely for the present. The hiring of additional hands as the mill gets under way was envisaged.

Operations in the rayon factory are already under way, said Mr. Benjamin F. Proud, treasurer of the rayon corporation, but Monday will see the swinging of the factory into full stride with employment for 500 people, he added. Significance is attached to the activities of these two enterprises, for they were not expected to get under way until after Labor Day. Other mills have stepped up. The Quisset Mill is now running 5½ days a week, while the Kilburn Mill has added another working day to its week. The Booth Mill took on 60 operatives this week and other cloth mills in the city have started additional machinery.

ARGENTINA REDUCES BUDGET $9,750,000

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 26 (By U. P.)—The Government effected a reduction of 39,000,000 pesos (about $9,750,000) in this year's budget during the first seven months, the Treasury Department claimed yesterday. Approximately 5,000,000 pesos (about $1,200,000) will be saved in additional economies yet to be realized.

The Treasury also revealed that the total subscribed to the 500,000,000 peso Patriotic Loan has now reached 255,000,000 pesos. Foreign exchange distributed during the first seven months of this year show a variation from 151,000,000 pesos in January to 91,000,000 pesos in July. The amounts available for August and September are not expected to exceed July. The Treasury indicated that the remittances to meet the government's foreign debts are expected to represent only 9.20 per cent of the total avaalable exchange.

DAILY IN AUSTRALIA CLAIMS LARGEST 'AD'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Recent issues of the Advertiser, the only morning daily published in this city, and which has an audited net-paid circulation of nearly 92000, have contained, what is claimed to be the largest newspaper advertising displays in the world.

They consist of "double spreads" covering a superficial space of 882 inches. A special plant has been installed for the purpose, and the appearance of the seam usually separating the two pages is avoided. Three of the large shops here have now taken advantage of this opportunity for presentation of massive announcements of their sales.

Wool Prices Rise As Mills Continue Buying Strongly

Another five cent per pound advance in the price of raw wool, the second in two weeks, was announced today by the National Wool Marketing Corporation, largest individual marketing unit in the country. The National is the Government channel for disposal of coöperative wools under jurisdiction of the Federal Farm Board and has headquarters in Boston. It represents 35,000 wool growers throughout the nation.

"We are now asking 45 cents, clean, graded fine territory, 42½ cents for original French combing and graded halfblood stable, 38 cents for ⅜ blood and 35 cents for ¼ blood," officials of the National said. "These new prices are fully 30 per cent above the lowest point at which wool was sold in this market three weeks ago and fully 25 per cent above the lowest point at which the National sold wool. Real hope for sustained improvement now seems justified.

"The most active wool market experienced in many years shows no sign of relaxation. On the contrary, volume buying continues at advancing values. It now seems clear that purchases made a couple of weeks ago were to a large extent put away as a backlog for future orders and that wool now being bought is for current needs. This has placed the mills in a very favorable position to deal with the goods trade.

"It should no longer be necessary to bear down on wool prices in order to bid for a prospective order for cloth. Hope for the end of the destructive competition witnessed for so long a time, in which the goods trade held the upper hand, may now be entertained."

Hungary Forbids Political Parties Of Military Type

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUDAPEST, Aug. 27—The Hungarian Government has issued a decree forbidding political parties wearing uniforms or arms in the future.

Only organizations legally authorized to do so on certain occasions will be exempt from the prohibition.

The measure is thought to be necessary in view of the growing Hitler movement in Germany and is mainly directed against two new Hungarian nationalist organizations founded in the middle of July.

Voters' Aid Sought By Economy Group

Every Massachusetts voter who would slam the door on governmental extravagance and waste is urged to join the National Economy League. This is the appeal issued by the state branch of the league through its chairman, Mr. Carl P. Dennett.

This petition to the voters emphasizes that the league, in inception directed against the needless expenditure of billions of dollars annually, is organized to effect savings to the taxpayers in every field of public finance. To accomplish its objective the league is organizing state branches according to congressional districts, while each district will have sub-divisions in every city and town.

Voters are asked to get aboard the bandwagon to drown out the cacophony of unsound legislation. The Massachusetts branch expects to attain a membership of several hundred thousands and, therefore, solicits immediaete action by the citizens to round out this estimate.

Pilots Ordered From Air During Eclipse Period

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 27 (AP)—The New Hampshire Public Service Commission, at the request of astronomical groups in the White Mountain area, have asked airplane operators to keep their machines grounded during the eclipse next Wednesday.

Scores of expeditions are in the totality area for glimpses of the great spectacle.

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CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY

HOOVER DRIVE FOR MORE JOBS AND CREDIT ON

(Continued from Page 1)

ence pending its adoption. Mr. K. R. Kingsbury, president of the Standard Oil Company of California, described a campaign for dividing the wage dollar now being carried on by the business and industrial committee on the Pacific coast, comparing it to a Liberty Loan drive in organization and pressure.

No Specific Plan

No specific plan of spreading work is being advised but employers are being personally contacted and urged to work out some plan suitable to their industry, he explained. He reported a noticeable falling off in discharges in the two weeks the campaign has been under way.

The subcommittee on spreading employment will push campaigns similar to the Pacific coast drive in the other 11 business and industrial districts. Mr. Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, chairman of the subcommittee, predicted that general adoption of such campaigns would benefit the country generally and especially the white collar class.

The personnel of the newly organized central committee in addition to Mr. Robinson is as follows: Mr. Jackson E. Reynolds, president of the First National Bank of New York; Mr. A. W. Robertson, chairman of the board of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company; Mr. George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Mr. Atlee Pomerene, chairman, and Mr. Charles A. Miller, president, of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Mr. Robert P. Lamont, former Secretary of Commerce; Mr. Meyer and Secretaries Mills and Chapin.

The executive committee will consist of Mr. Robinson, Mr. Mills or Mr. Chapin, and any three of the chairmen of the regional banking and industrial committees. Messrs. Mills, Harrison, Pomerene and Miller will be ex officio members of the executive committee, but their attendance will not be necessary for a quorum.

New Committee's Chief Close Friend of Hoover

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—Mr. Henry M. Robinson, Los Angeles banker-lawyer-business man, who yesterday was named chairman of the permanent central committee established by the President's business conference to coördinate government and business efforts toward recovery, is one of President Hoover's closest friends.

Coming to the executive mansion several weeks before the President's recent acceptance speech, he has remained since as a guest, except when accompanying Mr. Hoover on brief trips.

A native of Ravenna, Ohio, Mr. Robinson was a student at Cornell University, and later practiced law in Youngstown, Ohio, and New York before turning westward to enter business in California.

He first stepped into the national spotlight as a member of the Council of National Defense in 1917-1918, and so distinguished was his record there that he was named a member of the Supreme Economic Council at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919.

Mr. Robinson again performed outstanding work as a member of both the committees on the Dawes plan in 1924. After the close of the war he served as one of the first commissioners of the Shipping Board, as a United States member of the First International Labor Conference, as a member of the President's Second Industrial Conference, and as chairman of the bituminous coal commission in 1920.

After returning to private business and becoming an officer or director of nearly a score of prominent corporations and banks, Mr. Robinson attended the International Economic Conference in 1927 as chairman of the American delegation.

Mortgage Moratorium Found Gaining Ground

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27— A 60-day moratorium on home mortgage foreclosures was gaining headway today as all state banking authorities received a request that had been sent out in the form of an order to receivers of national banks.

By October 15, the new Home Loan Bank System is scheduled to be relaxing credit and Mr. Franklin W. Fort, chairman, holds that it would be "shameful" for home owners to lose equities in their properties in the meantime.

Mr. J. W. Pole, comptroller of the currency, initiated the moratorium at the request of Mr. Fort, ordering all national bank receivers to suspend foreclosures 60 days.

Following his action, the Home Loan Board dispatched the same appeal to supervisors of banks and building and loan associations in all states. Its telegram was as follows:

"We hope to have federal home loan banks open and doing business on or before Oct. 15, after which date substantial relaxation in the mortgage loan market should develop speedily. In the meantime we feel that foreclosures should be prevented wherever possible. We, therefore, request you to instruct the receivers or other liquidators of closed institutions under your jurisdiction to withhold or delay foreclosure proceedings for at least 60 days, thus offering a chance of preserving equity of owners of real estate.

"Dividends to depositors or creditors need not be delayed, as Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to loan to receivers. Comptroller of Currency issuing instructions in accordance to this telegram to all receivers of national banks. We earnestly request your concurrence in your State."

Firm to Spend $3,000,000 For New Merchandise

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—Word came to President Hoover today that Arnold Constable & Co., New York merchants, will spend $3,000,000 for new merchandise immediately, increasing its regular budget for this season 25 per cent.

A letter from Mr. Isaac Liberman, president of the company, made public at the White House, explained that the firm feels in taking this action that it is demonstrating its faith in the future of the country and its citizens and that the public will respond liberally to its efforts due to the fact that it is now possible to offer merchandise at the lowest relative prices in the entire history of retail business.

"We further feel with you," Mr. Liberman told the President, "that business has already turned the corner in the right direction and that the constructive forces of the nation are only awaiting courageous leadership to attain their full momentum."

Postal Museum Started By Virginia Postmaster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Perfect miniature duplicates of an old-fashioned stagecoach and mail cart, such as were used in the early days of the United States mail services, have been acquired by Mr. Nerkeley Williams, postmaster, and added to the collection which he is getting together at the Richmond post office as the nucleus of what it is said will be the first postal museum in the United States.

The museum will ultimately show all the principal modes of transportation used in the Post Office Department since its establishment, according to present plans.

With the stagecoach and the mail cart, there was added a miniature truck such as is used at the present time. The most conspicuous object in the collection is the old safe which was used by the Confederate government to preserve the steel and copper plates from which Confederate money was struck off.

SEEDING OF FISH YIELDS BIG CROP ON MAINE COAST

Boothbay Harbor Station Plants Millions of Eggs in the Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, ME.—The aquarium at the Boothbay Harbor station of the United States bureau of fisheries, although it gives thousands of summer visitors a knowledge of native Maine fish, and amusement in watching the antics of baby seals, is perhaps the least important but most evident unit of the work being done at the marine station, in the opinion of its superintendent, Mr. T. H. Dorr.

"For nearly 30 years our best work has been that of conserving the stock of marketable fish on this section of the Maine coast, thereby aiding as a direct means of support to many Maine people," Mr. Dorr said. "In our fish hatchery during the first months of every year, millions of fish fry have been hatched and liberated to restock the commercial fish supply.

"For 300 years, fishing has been an important factor in the prosperity of Maine, as in other New England states," he said, pointing out that 263,684,584 pounds of fish valued at $9,249,257, were taken from New England waters in 1931.

Experimental work goes hand-in-hand with the commercial work of the marine station to further conservation. When it was found that the flat fish, or winter flounder, could be propagated more efficiently at the station, crews of men under the guidance of Capt. T. W. Greenleaf, a native Maine man who had gained experience in his father's schooner on the Banks as a boy and had later captained fishing vessels, brought thousands of "seed" flounders from the cold seas in February and March.

"Last year our stock of 13,000 roe fish, caught in fyke nets, were kept in tanks at the marine station through spawning time and then freed," Mr. Dorr said. "Their fry, 2,443,000 of them, were liberated when several days old in favorable places along the coast. Under our methods, 85 per cent of the eggs hatched, where less than 25 per cent would have become fry under the most favorable of natural conditions."

Since cod and haddock eggs hatch best under natural conditions, during January, February and March, bureau of fisheries men are assigned to commercial fishing boats to take roe from seed cod and haddock which might otherwise be lost.

"In this work, the conservation of future stock is all clear gain," Mr. Dorr explained, stating that the year's "profit" to later harvests for the last spawning season had been a mere matter of 909,677,000 cod eggs and 440,000,000 haddock, planted in sheltered spawning grounds.

That the work has been successful was vouched for by Captain Greenleaf, who said that Boothbay fishermen had enjoyed their greatest catch in many years while draggers on Georges and Cashes Banks, where no conservation work is done, have reported light catches.

Asked why the work had been restricted to cod, haddock and flat fish, Mr. Dorr said that these species brought most profit at market to the fishermen and the purpose of the station was to aid the industry in a practical, commercial manner.

VERMONT TO BORROW $600,000

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 27 (AP)—Gov. Stanley C. Wilson announces that the State has decided to take advantage of that section of the Federal Unemployment Relief Bill allocating $600,000 to Vermont. The money is to furnish employment on federal aid roads.

HILL'S

"A Store Near You"

SINCE the opening of the first Hill Store it has been the unswerving policy of this Alabama institution to serve only the best quality at the very lowest prices—made possible by careful management and alert merchandising.

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ON THIRD AVENUE IN BIRMINGHAM

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So runs the little legend of Times Square, New York. If you don't mind waiting, try it sometime!

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Fashions in the first flush of youth are characteristic of this store of youthful fashions.

Loveman, Joseph and Loeb
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

TORONTO FAIR FORMS EMPIRE SHOW WINDOW

Canadian Prime Minister Opens Exhibition With Appeal for Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Aug. 27—Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, officially opened the fifty-fourth Canadian National Exhibition here yesterday, after an address of welcome by Mr. William Inglis, president of the exhibition.

The Premier made special reference to the achievements of the Imperial Economic Conference, calling on Canadians to seize the opportunities offered by trade within the Empire, he said.

"If Canada is to maintain her proud position as fifth trading nation of the world, her people must exert every effort to satisfy the needs of customers throughout the Empire.

Aid for Agriculture

"I appeal to Canadians everywhere not to let this country down. I ask that our new responsibilities be discharged with the same vigor and resourcefulness with which Canadians have done their duty in the past."

Mr. Bennett added that agriculture remained the basic industry, and urged that everything possible be done to improve all branches of that industry in the Dominion.

Mrs. W. D. Herridge, wife of the Canadian Minister to the United States, and sister of Mr. Bennett, officially opened the exhibit of the National Council of Women in the Women's Building.

This year's exhibition may well be called the show window of the British Dominions, for never before have exhibits appeared from so many sections of the Empire.

For the first time South Rhodesia has a display. New Zealand has returned with an exhibit. The display of the Bahamas is here for the first time, while Scottish manufacturers and exporters are also newcomers to the exhibition. Bermuda, Trinidad and Tobago are represented, and the display of the Federation of British Industries is of greater proportions than ever.

New Features Introduced

Italy has an exhibit of exceptional merit, and China has sent a comprehensive exhibit of its products. Italy may possibly erect a building of its own on the grounds in the future.

This year the exhibition boasts many new features. The first National Handicraft Show in the Railway Building reveals the work of French-Canadians, Ukrainians and other citizens of the Dominion. This exhibit, arranged by the Canadian Handicraft Guild, includes metal work, wood carving, blankets, homespuns and many other items.

Paintings by American, French and Canadian artists appear in the Art Gallery, while the display of photographs includes entries from artists of Japan, Germany, Austria, India, Belgium, the United States and Canada. In the Ontario Government exhibit are motion pictures with sound effects.

"The Triumph," a new spectacle, depicting in music and action the story of the growth of the Empire, is to be given every night of the coming fortnight before the grand stand. Figures of men who made Empire history are focal points of the spectacle.

At the directors' luncheon preceding the opening ceremony, Mr. Bennett expressed the belief that business is on the way to recovery and prosperity.

Farm Situation In Iowa Clears As Milk Price Is Fixed

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Aug. 27 (AP)—Peace settled on the Council Bluffs and Sioux City sectors of the farmers' war for higher prices today.

Picketing continued on three of the four main highways leading into Council Bluffs, Sheriff P. A. Lainson reported, but was without violence of any kind. The strike movement was "fading out," he said.

A settlement of the milk price war at Sioux City last night relieved the existing tension. An agreement was signed to give producers $1.80 per hundredweight for their product. The previous top was $1.40. Immediately afterward the producers agreed to lift their attempted blockade of the city.

Threats of picketing at Shenandoah vanished when holiday leaders agreed with business men and produce dealers to use radio in a persuasion campaign for the movement. Pickets were withdrawn and three holiday leaders left the city to broadcast daily on three five-minute periods over the local stations, KMA and KFNK.

In Nebraska pickets were maintained at Blair on the principal roads leading into Omaha from the northeast part of the State. The blockade was lifted at the Nebraska end of the Interstate Bridge leading into Yankton, S. D.

Two Million Club Women Marshaled In Move to Cut Government Costs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, widely traveled new president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Wednesday returned from still more travels to launch what she labeled a "These United States" movement among women.

More than 200,000 miles in 21 different countries has been her record, and yet she remarked: "We women need to narrow our horizons, rather than broaden them, right now. We should clean up our own back yards."

Mrs. Poole said she would urge the approximately 2,000,000 women belonging to the 14,600 federated clubs under her supervision to "go down to the city hall or town hall" of their respective communities, "and ask to see how the money is spent."

Women should know, she contended, how the income is spent in state and town—and how it is wasted—"for as spenders of the family income they have had wide experience in watching apportionment to prevent waste, and they should use this experience to the advantage of the community."

This close scrutiny of city hall and state house, Mrs. Poole said, would be the main objective of her administration.

But "just as a sideline," she's also launching a plan to take a large delegation of club women abroad next year, to meet European club women in London, Paris, Dusseldorf, Berlin, Prague, Vienna and Geneva, ending at the League of Nations meeting the first week of September.

BALKAN LABORERS FIND ANCIENT COINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—Two laborers digging in a vineyard near the little town of Pirot not far from the Bulgaro-Yugoslavian border discovered a jar of perfectly preserved gold coins bearing the image of King Constantine.

In the same utensil were many golden ornaments, including a sort of chain shirt. It is certain that this treasure lay in the ground no less than a millennium and a half. The whole collection is worth $10,000.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE SHOWS FALLING OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, S. Af.—Union imports in June were only 60.5 per cent of what they were in June last year, official figures reveal. The grant total of imports was £2,597,954, as compared with £4,276,383 in June, 1931, a drop of £1,678,429. Total imports for the six months of the present year were £16,434,217, as compared with £26,707,008 during the like period in 1931, a decrease of £10,272,781.

Exports have remained fairly steady and the figure for June is £5,131,462, compared with £5,168,174 last year.

The total exports for the six months were £34,384,877, compared with £36,616,402 last year, a drop of £2,231,525.

Flue Dust Collector Clears Chimney Gas

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Removal of dust from industrial plants and prevention of air pollution have been brought appreciably nearer by the Davidson flue dust collector, an invention which removes dust from chimney gases.

Flue dust emission, according to Mr. J. W. Gibson—who read a paper on the subject recently before a meeting of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association—is a major problem in modern power station design, often brought about by the station's proximity to a congested residential area. Dust particles vary in size, shape and weight, their measurements being calculated in microns, one micron being one thousandth of a millimeter, or 1-25,400th of an inch.

The Davidson collector is of the centrifugal type and contains no moving parts and requires no attention, and it is claimed that it maintains its efficiency under the severe conditions known as "soot-blowing." When this operation is carried out on a boiler the weight of dust in the waste gases may be as high as 260 kilograms an hour. In a seven-hour period which included two "soot-blowings" on a boiler the total weight of dust was calculated as 353 kilograms.

Search Under Way For Attila's Tomb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—In the courtyard of the castle of Aurolzmuenster, in Upper Austria, engines are busily working night and day, shafts are being sunk and large deposits of earth removed, in an endeavor to discover the tomb of the Hun leader, Attila.

According to local tradition, the district between the castle and Forstenau was the scene of a great battle, in which many thousand Huns were killed, and it is surmised that Attila himself is interred here. Some tombs were discovered a few months ago, and it is hoped that not only a tomb, but a "Hun city with golden towers" will be excavated.

Rail and Bus Travel Linked in Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Closer coördination of railroad and road services is announced by the London and North Eastern Railway, which has made arrangements in three holiday areas of Great Britain for alternative travel to places of interest, by either railway or road.

Tourists in Edinburgh, Yorkshire and East Anglia may make trips to these districts by the alternate methods.

SENATOR C. W. WATERMAN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—Mr. Charles Winfield Waterman, United States Senator from Colorado, who passed on today, was just completing a six-year term in the Senate which began March 4, 1927. He was a member of five committees of the Senate: Judiciary, Naval Affairs, Patents, Privileges and Elections and Enrolled Bills. He served as chairman of the last. Mr. Waterman was born in Vermont and graduated from the University of Vermont. After three years of school teaching, he took his law degree from the University of Michigan in 1889 and moved to Denver to practice law.

Out to Conquer Icy Blasts of Arctic

Courtesy of National Parks of Canada to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUSK-OX FAMILY GROUP

Natives of Greenland That May Now Be Seen in Many a Land Where Long Winters Reign.

Camera Hunt Amid Greenland Musk-Ox Herds Gives Close Up Of Strange Arctic Inhabitant

Unique Creature, Half Sheep, Half Ox With Coat of Wool and Hair Browses Over Ice-Bound Shores—Quest for Musk Smell Vain

The penetration of an exploring party, headed by a woman and including three other women, into untrodden regions far up the east coast of Greenland is of timely interest in view of the Danish-Norwegian case now before the World Court, arising out of Norway's official occupation of a stretch of Greenland's east coast in July, 1931. The following graphic account of unique experiences in the Eskimo country on the trip by one of the women members of the expedition is the last of a series of six specially contributed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

By WINIFRED MACINTOSH MENZIES

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

(From Diary)

July 22.

Musk-Ox Fjord.

This morning soon after breakfast word went round that a herd of musk-ox was grazing on the shore not very far above the water. As our photographer was eager to get some good moving pictures of these strange beasts and we were delighted at the chance of seeing them at close range, all piled into the launch with Gievers, from the Holesbuu Hut of the Norwegian Hunters Association.

Gievers had his rifle, as they tell us that one never knows when a musk-ox may take it into his thick head to charge—my later and more intimate knowledge of the creatures makes me sure that this is a very rare occurrence.

Soon we were climbing, having landed at a convenient beach at the foot of a steep ridge. Behind the top of this ridge our quarry was feeding. Silently we went along—five of us—one of the sailors carrying the camera and tripod, Gievers with his rifle, puffing and blowing, his telescope—a constant companion—making him look like Robinson Crusoe; Robinson with his green vasculum on the lookout for new flowers, quite as interesting to him as the musk-ox to the rest of us.

L. and I went as light as possible, for the hill was terribly steep, in fact, rather like a staircase with each step heavily padded with moss, lichens and a rich growth of pyrola and cassiope, giving one a fine spring toward the next padded rock.

Reaching the crest of the slope we saw, only about 30 yards from us, two magnificent bulls, one a very dark brown, the other a lighter shade, and both of them gazing steadily at us, in no way disturbed even when the camera was turned on them and the handle of the cinema began to whirr. We in turn stared at them, fascinated, just as much interested as they appeared to be in us.

Mutual Inspection

All sorts of visions of things prehistoric crowded into my mind as I gazed at our first musk-ox (Ovibos)—pictures of cave men, Stonehenge, our own giant sequoias—for these, the oldest of creatures, zoologically speaking, belong to a bygone age. They look uncouth and primitive with their heavy-looking horns, gnarled and twisted as if to withstand time and tempest, their conning little eyes gleaming bright beneath the shadow of the overhanging brow, grown over by great fringes of hair, which they have in lavish quantity—no doubt to withstand Greenland's extreme cold. They leave great tufts of hair on many a rock or in the tough branches of low-growing dwarf willow and birch—hair finer and warmer than the camel's. A huge mat of it shakes like a fringe around their hindquarters as they go off with their strange waddling run, the four little straight white legs reminding one of the legs on Noah's Ark animals.

They did not go far, but calmly stopped to browse, one at a time, the other always keeping a wary eye on us as we crept closer to them, until we had had a really critical look at the strangest of all the creatures of these northern latitudes—a creature that used to roam these wastes with the mastodon.

We had used up all our films, both cinema and stills, so waving a farewell to the two bulls, we wandered down the slope to the launch.

Reinbuctu (Reindeer) Bay

July 28

I started off for a walk and ended by stalking two fine musk-ox, grazing in a lovely valley deep with soft, springy growth. I found myself directly above the creatures, which were lying in a bed of wild flowers and near a lovely mountain stream edged with moss of every hue.

Though not 20 feet from the larger of the two bulls, I sat down quietly on the big boulder to watch. Presently he raised his head from nibbling the flowers and looked at me in a kindly fashion, not in the least disturbed and only slightly curious.

His companion was more nervous and moved away slowly, but my friend and I had about 15 minutes of quiet companionship, and then in a bored sort of way he rose and moved off slowly leaving behind him nearly two yards of his lovely soft wool.

A rich harvest of wool was gathered in our walks and is woven into four soft scarves—I doubt if there are any other musk-ox wool scarves in San Francisco—though Nansen had a suit of it. This wool is shed in the summer, leaving the dark brown or black hair, but evidently comes in thick again to protect them from the icy winters. I wonder—has any other animal both wool and hair?

We saw more than 300 musk-ox in about five weeks including one herd of 27. There are few calves. They have but one calf at a time and the young become very tame soon after capture, making perfect pets. Gunhilla, the pet calf at one of the trapper's huts, followed us about on our walks like a dog.

If the herd is attacked by wolves or dogs, the calves are all herded into the center, the bulls and cows completely surrounding them. With heads out and down they present an unbroken front of sharp horns. We saw some indication of this form of defense once when we chased a herd along the shore with the launch, just to see their amusing waddle. There were several calves with this group and soon they stopped, faced about, with the calves perfectly protected, ready to meet an attack—which fortunately did not come.

The name musk-ox is said to come from a sack or gland secreting a perfume like musk. Marco Polo is supposed to describe the creature as one he saw or heard of in Tibet. But the musk-ox does not roam so far afield and, unless transplanted, is found only in parts of Greenland. It thrives, however, in Alaska, having been imported there by the United States Government. Our captain brought these very animals—31 in all—to Alaska.

In Quest of the Musk

I was curious about the perfume and asked every explorer and hunter and sailor, who knew the region and the habits of the musk-ox. All told the same thing—that they had never found the slightest trace of any such scent. Even though we came close to the musk-ox many times and patted Gunhilla, not the slightest smell remained on my hands.

The tameness of the musk-ox and the ease with which they can be shot prevents one from thinking of them as game. I should as soon walk into a pasture and shoot a friendly cow.

Yet this animal, so ancient that no one knows its zoological history, will become a myth unless protected. Instead of being able to observe, enjoy, photograph, sketch and study them, as we have done all through the Franz Josef Fjord country, stuffed specimens in museums or skins on huntsmen's floors will be all that is left to tell posterity of the once great herds of musk-ox that so perfectly belong to this strange land.

Farewell to Greenland

The last we saw of the musk-ox was on Aug. 19, near Clavering Island, about 74 degrees latitude.

We had come along easily all the way from Scoresby Sound to Bass Rock, where the captain turned south, as he heard from the captain of the Vesle Mari—a sister ship—that the ice barrier here was very light and they had passed through it in 24 hours. The Vesle Mari was bringing back 14 young musk-ox in the hopes of selling them, the crew having taken hay with them from home to feed them.

Despite the hardships, I had a very real feeling of sadness as we turned stern to the "True North" and headed once more for "Norroway across the Foam"—and civilization.

Women Drys Hear Of Saracens' Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 27—Representatives of the organizations participating in the program of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement were represented at the law enforcement rally here Aug. 23.

Speakers included Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman; Mrs. F. I. Johnson, chairman Woman's Council for Foreign Missions; Mrs. John Ferguson, chairman women's Foreign Missions Conference; Miss Vida Milholland, chairman New York State Committee for Law Enforcement; Miss Ruth Hamilton, New York, and Mr. Arthur Barnhart, Chicago, organizer and directors of the Saracens.

The work of the Saracens was described by Mr. Barnhart. People of discrimination are looking for the interesting thing to do, he said, and today the most interesting thing is to take up the challenge of the liquor interests that they will not allow prohibition to be enforced.

UNEMPLOYED AIDED BY DELAWARE PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 27—The Delaware School Foundation, in coöperation with the State Board of Education, has announced a building program calling for the expenditure of $4,000,000 or more. Fourteen school buildings already are in course of construction, five of which will be ready for occupancy in the autumn.

The construction program has been arranged with a view to giving the most help possible to unemployed labor, which will benefit still further by a road-building program calling for the expenditure of approximately another $4,000,000. Meanwhile Gov. Douglass C. Buck is considering the calling of a special session of the Legislature for the enactment of measures to still further relieve unemployment in Delaware.

Things Could Be Much Worse, Tenant of 'City' for Idle Says

'Aide' to 'Mayor' of Vacant Lot Community of Unemployed in New York Strikes Note of Optimism

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Bill Sullivan says that things could be a lot worse. Bill, who is right-hand man to Bill Smith, "Mayor" of an orderly community of 200 unemployed men housed in makeshift dwellings of their own construction, at Tenth Street and East River, spoke for the "Mayor," who at the moment happened to be asleep, and when "Mayor" Smith, a six-foot Texan, is asleep, no occasion is important enough to permit his being wakened.

The community came into being quite casually. "Mayor" Smith, a seagoing man of 55 with the title of captain, claims to have thrice girdled the world. Recently, when things had begun to slow down for him, he happened to be strolling about the foot of East Tenth Street, down by the East River, and his eye fell on an empty lot—empty except for the presence of odds and ends of wood, iron and tin, and it occurred to him that for a man who had spent a good part of his life on the sea, there could be nothing better than settling down right there on the water front.

So he built himself a house, which in time contained three rooms, packing box material being chiefly used in its construction. When, with the help of several unemployed men who came to his assistance, as they saw the chance of following in Bill Smith's footsteps and building themselves similar houses on the new "estate," the débris had been cleared away from the plot, it was found that much of the land was laid with cobbles, thus affording the possibility of streets within the "town," which now has 60 shacks.

After a considerable number of unemployed men had "settled" in the place, there was bestowed upon the captain the honorary title of "Mayor," and while his word is not law in the little community, he commands much respect. A pole, supported by three large cobblestones, fronts his dwelling and on the top of the pole a cross-piece has been attached with the words "City Hall" painted on it.

So long as there is any space left on the grounds, unemployed men will be permitted to set up stakes with the rest. Until then, no man will be excluded. All one need do is approach "Mayor" Smith with the request that he be allowed to build a shack. The "Mayor" escorts the newcomer to a clearing and tells him to set-to. No questions are asked and no obligations incurred. The land is there for the asking, so long as it lasts.

Carpenters, machinists, cooks, sailors, men of many trades, are there. Some of them live alone, some live in twos and threes. The "Mayor" lives with his "aide." Each dweller is expected to provide for himself. Occasionally interested folk donate old pots and pans or make contributions of food; these are distributed by the "Mayor" impartially. Each shack has its own fireplace, a combination of cobbles and old tin, and a meaty bone obtained for next to nothing at a butcher's goes a long way to feed a couple of hungry men. The "Mayor's" fireplace is the best one in town, and it has the additional feature of a broiler.

"The cleanest 'jungle' in the city," is the proud way in which "Mayor" Smith refers to his town. "We borrow brooms and shovels from the street cleaners," he says, "and get running water from a fire hydrant near by. Necessary timber comes from the old pier they're tearing down on Ninth Street."

Hasty Measures For Relief Called 'Wretched Failure'

SILVER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 27 (AP)—The fifteenth annual Silver Bay Conference on Industrial Relations was told today by Mr. John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, that "the wretched failure of hastily organized emergency relief adequately to cope with the hunger and distress of the unemployed is becoming increasingly obvious to everybody."

Mr. Andrews said "industry no longer must be permitted periodically to cast aside millions of wage earners, recognizing no social responsibility for their economic security and depending upon public and private charity to maintain them until industry needs their services again."

A plan to eliminate unemployment among competent workers was proposed to the conference by Prof. Frank D. Graham of the department of economics at Princeton University. The plan would have the present unemployed produce "with existing equipment and under existing conditions, the goods they would themselves consume."

Bread Is Stamped In Balkan States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria — Bulgaria now puts stamps not only on all letters, newspapers, official documents, advertisements, tickets, petitions, checks and receipts, but also on the bread. On all packages of macaroni, too.

Naturally, the bakers protested against this measure, but had to accept it. And who is to see that every housewife stamps her bread before putting it in the oven? And imagine the inspector going round from house to house to look into your cupboard so as to see if your bread is stamped!

Roumania introduced the same measure more than a year ago. Its purpose is artificially to raise the price of wheat, for the benefit of the villager. However, this law brings in much less revenue than its promoters expected.

GOLD-PRODUCING STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—Roumania and Yugoslavia furnish nearly two-thirds of the gold produced in Europe outside of Russia, although the amount is less than 1 per cent of the world output. During the last decade Yugoslavia has produced one-tenth of the silver used in its own silver coins.

Philadelphia to Honor Its Outstanding Woman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27 — A medal and award of $1000 will be presented in October to the woman of this city who is chosen by vote of the members of the women's clubs as the most untiring in her services to her fellow beings, according to an announcement of Gimbel Brothers, the donors of the award.

Plans for the presentation of the award include a testimonial banquet to honor the outstanding women of the past ninety years, Miss Amelia Earhart, at that time, receiving the medal of the city of Philadelphia, as the outstanding American woman of 1932.

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Gay krinkly wools, puffed and bodiced and wearing demure choirboy collars.

Wools imposingly allied with the new important silks.

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At no time has fashion given such predominance to wool, and never have we had so important a showing.

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of Rare Jewels

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At prices one-half 1930 level or less

By order of the ADMINISTRATORS, these jewels must be sold without reservation or delay

WHY This sale is held by reason of the legal necessity of settling the estates of THE TWO FOREMOST MANUFACTURING JEWELERS AND STYLISTS OF AMERICA. Do not confuse this offering with a sale of out-dated "distress" merchandise or merchandise made specially to supply "sales."

WHAT This is a glorious assemblage of new and important jewelry created with meticulous pains of gem material only. It was intended for presentation this VERY FALL of 1932 and winter of 1933. ONLY BECAUSE IT MUST BE DISPOSED OF AT ONCE and FOR CASH do these unusual prices prevail. The combined collection presents a diversity almost unlimited.

You may choose from hundreds of simple solitaire diamond rings from a few dollars to thousands or from many masterpieces in the NEW art of symphonic color-blending.

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For years you've been seeking a superb jewel for half its value—IT IS HERE.

WHERE This sale is held at our Magnolia salon because it is so delightfully located and accessible. IT IS THE FIRST SALE IN OUR TWENTY-THREE MAGNOLIA SUMMERS and ends with the closing of the season there. If you would acquire something really good for very little, this is the time and place to buy for we believe that NEVER AGAIN WILL JEWELRY OF SUCH INVESTMENT VALUE AND ARTISTIC MERIT be offered at such extraordinarily low prices.

Shortly you will be buying for Christmas. Why not now! . . . as satisfactory arrangements may be made for delivery in December.

Hodgson, Kennard & Co., Inc.

MAGNOLIA, Mass.

IRA COUCH AND MORELAND MEET

Win Way to Final in Western Golf Championship at Rockford C. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 27—In the final match for the thirty-third annual amateur championship of the Western Amateur Golf Association, Ira L. Couch of Glen View Golf Club, Chicago, faced Gus Moreland of Dallas, Texas, at the Rockford Country Club today. Both won brilliant 36-hole victories in the semi-finals yesterday.

Couch, who was a finalist in the 1930 tourney, eliminated yesterday the man who defeated him then, John E. Lehman of Olympia Fields Country Club, former western champion. The score was 3 and 2. Moreland climbed into the final 1 up, over the aspirations of Charles H. Seaver of Los Angeles. Excellent golf was played by all four contestants.

At the end of the morning round Couch and Lehman were all even, with cards of 78 each. Couch seized the advantage definitely for the first time on the outgoing afternoon nine where his putting became remarkably accurate. The Glen View boy gained 3 up at the twenty-seventh, lost the twenty-eighth, retrieved on the twenty-ninth and then halved five more holes, the match ending on the thirty-fourth.

Moreland was 1 down to Seaver on the first nine, but fought back to even figures at lunch time and their cards were 73 each which is two strokes high of par. They traded the lead all afternoon, being square at the twenty-seventh. Moreland advanced to 2 up at the thirty-second, but Seaver cut down one on the thirty-third. Two holes were halved and Seaver, with a chance to halve the match with a birdie 3 on the last green, missed a five-foot putt for a birdie. The summary:

WESTERN GOLF ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP
Semifinal Round

Ira L. Couch, Chicago, defeated John E. Lehman, Chicago, 3 and 2.

Gus Moreland, Dallas, Texas, defeated Charles H. Seaver, Los Angeles, 1 up.

Margaret Ravior Wins 10-Mile Swim

TORONTO, Aug. 27 (AP)—For the third time in as many years, Margaret Ravior, husky Philadelphia girl, won the women's 10-mile professional Marathon swim in Lake Ontario yesterday.

Churning into the lead before the first mile had been covered, Miss Ravior steadily increased her advantage on each lap of the six-lap course and won first prize of $3000 by nearly 15 minutes and 1500 yards from Evelyn Armstrong of Detroit, the runner-up. Miss Armstrong's share of the prizes was $1500.

Third place went to May Looney of Warren, Ohio; fourth to Dorothy Nalevaiko, Glen Cove, N. Y.; fifth to Ruth Tower Corsan of Toronto; sixth to Ruth Downing of Toronto.

Miss Ravoir's time yesterday, 5h. 22m. 18s, was far slower than last year when she won in 4h. 56m 44.4s.

Times for the other leaders were: Miss Armstrong, 5h. 37m. 5s., Miss Looney, 5h. 42m. 39s., Miss Nalevaiko, 5h. 59m. 39s., Mrs. Corsan 6s. 3m. 21s. and Miss Downing, 6h. 8m. 29s.

Miss Ravior turned the race into a parade once the first mile had been covered. She led Miss Armstrong by more than 5 yards at that stage of the battle, increased it to 100 yards on the second lap, led by 300 yards at the end of 5 miles and 1000 yards at the end of the first 8 miles. Like a machine she went through the water at a steady powerful beat of 56 to the minute and left her closest rival, Miss Armstrong, farther and farther behind.

Seven of the original field of 36 scratched their entries. Among these was Gertrude Ederle of New York, first girl to swim the English Channel.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	70	51	.579
Brooklyn	66	60	.524
Pittsburgh	65	60	.520
Philadelphia	64	64	.500
Boston	63	64	.496
St. Louis	61	63	.492
New York	59	65	.476
Cincinnati	53	74	.417

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	x	10	15	1
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	9	2

Batteries — Warneke and Hartnett; Thurston, Vance, Quinn, Heimach and Lopez, Picinich. Losing pitcher—Thurston. Umpires—Reardon, Klem and Pfirman. Time—1h. 54m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	x	8	12	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1

Batteries—Chagnon and Grace; Collins, Liska and Davis. Losing pitcher—Collins. Umpires—Stark and Rigler. Time—1h. 43m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	x	4	8	0
New York	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	2

Batteries—Dean and Mancuso; Hubbell, Walker and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Hubbell. Umpires—Barr, Donnelly and Moran. Time—1h. 40m.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Portland	86	62	.581
Hollywood	82	65	.558
San Francisco	79	65	.549
Los Angeles	81	66	.551
Sacramento	73	75	.493
Seattle	68	79	.463
Oakland	63	85	.426
Missions	56	91	.381

RESULTS AUG. 26

Los Angeles 13, Missions 6.
Portland 7, Sacramento 2.
Seattle 5, Oakland 3.
Only games scheduled.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	91	48	.655
Buffalo	75	62	.547
Baltimore	77	64	.546
Montreal	71	66	.518
Rochester	71	68	.511
Albany	62	76	.449
Jersey City	63	80	.441
Toronto	47	93	.336

RESULTS AUG. 26

Jersey City 5, Buffalo 4.
Newark 11, Rochester 2.
Toronto 2, Albany 1.
Baltimore 11, Montreal 7.

MRS. VARE SETS RECORD

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 27 (AP)—Playing over one of her old home courses, Mrs. Glenna Collette Vare, former United States women's champion, hung up a new women's record at the Rhode Island Country Club when she reeled off a brilliant 73, only two strokes over men's par, there yesterday. Mrs. Vare started with a pair of birdie 3s and reached the turn in 34 before coming home in 39.

SPORTS BRITISH

ENGLISH SOCCER SEASON BEGINS

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau London

THE 1932-33 English Association football season opened today, and 88 clubs contested their first engagements in the League tournament.

The commencement of today's season found Everton in possession of the League championship, which it won last season after gaining promotion from the second division at the end of 1930-31. The newcomers to the first division are Wolverhampton Wanderers and Leeds United, which displace Grimsby Town and West Ham United. The ascent of Wolverhampton Wanderers gives the district of Birmingham the distinction of being the strongest footballing center in the country. For, in addition to the Wolves, it has Birmingham, Aston Villa and West Bromwich Albion all competing in the highest grade of football. Not even London, with its 10 league clubs, can boast such eminence. With the descent of West Ham United the metropolis has only the Arsenal and Chelsea to represent it in the premier section. The teams, apart from those mentioned, which are playing in this division are Blackburn Rovers, Blackpool, Bolton Wanderers, Derby County, Huddersfield Town, Leicester City, Liverpool, Manchester City, Middlesbrough, Newcastle United, Portsmouth, Sheffield United, Sheffield Wednesday and Sunderland.

The second division has lost Barnsley and Bristol City, the two teams which finished bottom at the end of the last campaign. Replacing them are Fulham and Lincoln City, which ended up at the head of the southern and northern sections of the third division, respectively. The clubs which this new pair has to contest against are Bradford, Bradford City, Burnley, Bury, Charlton Athletic, Chesterfield, Grimsby Town, Leeds United, Manchester United, Millwall, Nottingham Forest, Notts County, Oldham Athletic, Plymouth Argyle, Port Vale, Preston North End, Southampton, Stoke City, Swansea Town, and West Ham United.

The youngest division, the northern section of the third division, which had its first season as recently as 1921-22, one season later than the southern section, has two fresh contenders in Barnsley and Mansfield Town. Barnsley has changed places with Lincoln City, while Mansfield Town has been transferred from the southern section to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Wigan in October, 1931. Rochdale, the side which was bottom, has been reëlected. The other clubs in this section are: Accrington Stanley, Barrow, Carlisle, Chester, Crewe Alexandra, Darlington, Doncaster Rovers, Gateshead, Halifax Town, Hartlepools United, Hull City, New Brighton, Rotherham United, Southport, Stockport County, Tranmere Rovers, Walsall, Wrexham and York City.

The transference of Mansfield Town and the compulsory resignation of Gillingham and Thames, the last pair in the standing, and the promotion of Fulham, meant that there were four positions to fill in the southern section of Division 3. Bristol City took Fulham's post; Gillingham stood for reëlection and was successful, and, in addition, Newport County and Aldershot Town have secured inclusion. The former is a South Wales side which formerly operated in the league, while the latter is a club which has been conspicuous in southern England for some years. The rivals to these teams are: Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic, Brentford, Brighton and Hove Albion, Bristol Rovers, Cardiff City, Clapton Orient, Coventry City, Crystal Palace, Exeter City, Luton Town, Northampton Town, Norwich City, Queen's Park Rangers, Reading, Southend United, Swindon Town, Torquay United and Watford.

The league tournament, with a world-wide following, was instituted in 1888 and had its first season in 1888-89. In that year 12 teams constituted the league, but today there are four sections, and 22 clubs take part in each. From week to week the competition furnishes entertainment for thousands of fans annually from the last Saturday in August until the following first in May. During this period the teams in the first division struggle against each other to decide the league champion, while teams in the second division and two sections of the third division fight a great battle for the right to take the place of the teams relegated from the grade immediately above them.

Apart from the league championship, there is, of course, the annual knockout competition for the famous English Football Association Challenge Cup, and preliminary rounds are due to commence on Sept. 3 in order that the 500-odd clubs which enter each year may be whittled down. The date when the two remaining teams will fight out the right to hold the trophy has been fixed for April 29. The national cup tournaments of Scotland and Wales are to be concluded April 15, one week after the Irish final tie has been contested.

Matches in the international championship, at present held by England, have been arranged on a schedule similar to previous years, and these are:

Ireland versus Scotland at Belfast, Sept. 17.
England versus Ireland at Blackpool, Oct. 17.
Scotland versus Wales at Edinburgh, Oct. 29.
Wales versus England in Wales, Nov. 19.
Wales versus Ireland in Wales, Dec. 3.
Scotland versus England at Glasgow, April 1.

The interleague and amateur international matches are listed to take place as usual.

One of the interesting events of the season is to take place at Stamford Bridge on Dec. 7, when Austria, the European champion, is to pit its strength against the full power of England's national side. Last season's Continental visitors, Spain, were considered to be good enough to test England's best team at the height of the season. Spain was defeated by 7 goals to 1. Austria is reckoned to be far superior to Spain, and so an eagerly awaited clash is looked forward to by thousands of soccer followers who whetted their enthusiasm today.

YORKSHIRE IS SURE OF TITLE

Scores 300 Points for Season After Defeating Hampshire by 172

ENGLISH INTERCOUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W	L	1st In'gs Led	B'h'd	AWR	Pts
Yorkshire	18	2	3	1	3	300
Sussex	14	0	4	3	5	259
Nottingh'shire	13	4	6	3	1	238
Kent	13	3	1	7	3	233
Surrey	8	2	10	3	4	195
Lancashire	8	6	6	4	3	174
Hampshire	8	10	3	5	1	154
Somersetshire	7	7	2	7	1	148
Warwickshire	5	4	8	8	2	148
Middlesex	6	8	8	5	0	145
Leicestershire	6	0	7	3	1	138
Derbyshire	5	8	5	6	3	130
Gloucestershire	6	12	5	1	3	130
Essex	4	13	2	6	2	96
Glamorganshire	3	12	2	9	2	90
Northamp'shire	3	15	3	5	2	83
Worcestershire	1	12	6	5	4	78

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 27—Yorkshire, by defeating Hampshire at Bournemouth yesterday, brought its aggregate of points for the season to 300 and thus made sure of winning the 1932 competition for the English County cricket championship. This is the sixteenth occasion and the seventh since the war in which it has won the honor. Its success this year is remarkable because at the beginning of June it had won only one match out of seven, surrendering 75 out of a possible 105 points. Sussex, a southern county which hoped to deprive the north of its monopoly of success in the county championship, was unable to last the pace, but a match scheduled to commence today between these two rivals is likely to prove a keen battle on its own, although it will not affect Yorkshire's title. Sussex will do its best to maintain its unbeaten record and Yorkshire will do its utmost to prove beyond a doubt it is really the champion county.

Yorkshire's victory at Bournemouth was hardly ever in doubt after Lord Tennyson, Hampshire skipper, had won the toss and sent the visitors in to bat first. This risky decision was not justified, but it probably had no effect on the ultimate result. Yorkshire's first innings, with 12 from Herbert Sutcliffe, realized 307. Hampshire then went in and scored 174. J. Bailey, local player, contributed 63. The champions batted again and fierce hitting by Maurice Leyland, who hit 21 fours while collecting his 153 not out, enabled them to declare their innings closed with 199 for five wickets. Hampshire to win needed 333 runs, but against the fast bowling of W. E. Bowes, who took five wickets for 40 runs, could only manage to obtain 160, leaving Yorkshire the winners by 172 runs.

The only other first-class match out of nine to reach a definite result yesterday was at Canterbury where Kent defeated the touring Indians by 58 runs. The scores were: Kent 295 and 154, Indians 270 and 121. The topscorers were: Kent, A. P. F. Chapman, former England captain, 96, first innings; T. A. Pearce 65, second; Indians, C. K. Nayudu 99, first; Waizir Ali 38, second.

Three records were made in a drawn match at Aigburth between Lancashire and Gloucestershire where the latter gained five points against three for the lead on the first innings. Gloucestershire's knock realized 514, which is the highest team aggregate ever made on this ground; W. R. Hammond scored 264, the highest individual score on this ground, while his effort also represents his highest knock in first-class cricket anywhere. Lancashire's scores were 248 and 157 for seven wickets, Edward Paynter hitting 88 in its opening innings.

Results of other matches concluded yesterday were: Essex (O'Conner 119), 321 and 76 for two, drew with Sussex 326 (J. Parks 134) at East Bourne; Leicestershire, 479 for six declared (Armstrong 183) and 54 for one, drew with Middlesex, 573 (Hearne 158, Hendren 144, Lee 102) at Lord's; Nottinghamshire, 386 (F. Shipston 102 not out), 161 for five, drew with Glamorganshire 502 (Turnbull 205, D. A. Davies 106) at Cardiff; Somersetshire, 244 and 326 for eight (F. S. Lee 145), drew with Derbyshire 374 at Taunton; Surrey, 384 (Gregory 106) and 202 for five declared, drew with Northamptonshire 328 and 232 for six (Blackwell 130); Worcestershire 234 and 299 (Walters 190), drew with Warwickshire 353 and 145 for three at Worcester.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	86	37	.699
Philadelphia	77	49	.611
Washington	70	53	.569
Cleveland	70	55	.560
Detroit	62	59	.512
St. Louis	55	67	.451
Chicago	38	85	.317
Boston	34	86	.274

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	12	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	4	9	0

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Blaskholder, Stewart and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Stewart. Umpires—Hildebrand, Guthrie and Moriarty. Time—1h. 59m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	x	4	8	3
Cleveland	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1

Batteries—Allen and Dickey; Ferrell and Sewell. Umpires—Van Grafian, Nallin and Geisel. Time—1h. 45m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	5	2	0	2	0	1	0	x	11	13	1
Chicago	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	8	18	1

Batteries—Durham, Boerner, Kline and Tate; Gaston, Gallivan, Chamberlain, Faber and Berry. Winning pitcher—Durham. Losing pitcher—Gaston. Umpires—Ormsby and Dinneen. Time—2h. 32m.

MORENZ SIGNS CONTRACT

MONTREAL, Aug. 27 (AP)—Howie Morenz, great center of the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League, yesterday signed a contract for the 1932-33 season, his tenth in the big time.

POSTAL CLERK IS MARKSMAN

A. E. Sheffield Wins Grand American Handicap at Trapshooting

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 27 (AP)—A man who gave up trapshooting for 11 years yesterday won the richest prize in the gun world. Arthur E. Sheffield, a railway postal clerk from Dixon, Ill., unperturbed by a heavy downpour, outclassed a field of 722 marksmen from all parts of the United States, Canada and the Canal Zone, to take home the Grand American Handicap, and its purse of $11,000.

In weather the like of which has not been experienced during the Grand American for years, Sheffield fired from the 21-yard line and cracked 98 targets out of a possible 100. At times the rain so marred visibility that all shooting ceased.

One target back of the Dixon mail clerk, a sextet of shooters tied for runnerup position. They were L. W. Becker of Canton, O., 22 yards; F. A. Rogers of Mount Sterling, Ky., 23 yards; A. H. Conkey of Cleveland, 18 yards; Billy Brimmer of Omaha, Neb., 18 yards; Dr. W. E. Wiylarch of Lancaster, O., 18 yards, and R. C. Coffee of Prairie City, Iowa, 20 yards.

In the shoot-off, Rogers outlasted Wiylarch to win second position. Each broke 25 straight and then both dropped one in the second series. In the third Wiylarch fell to 22 and third place.

Fourth place went to L. W. Becker of Canton, who broke 24 in the first shoot-off; Brimer, an 18-year-old boy, won fifth place, nosing out Conkey. Coffee finished seventh.

Sheffield broke 25 straight in his first event, but dropped one in his second for 49 at the halfway point and a tie with a dozen others.

Mrs. Joseph Murphy of Freehold, N. J., topped the women shooters in the event, breaking 93. Mrs. Bunny Sanders of Kyser, West Virginia, was second with 92 and Mrs. Fred Etchin of the Lazy B Ranch, Wichita, Kansas, third with 90.

S. T. Olin of East Alton, Ill., was the high professional of the day, shattering 96 from the 24-yard line.

The eight former Grand American champions who took part in the shoot all finished far down the line. The Rev. Garrison Roebuck of Defiance, Ohio, defending champion, broke only 71 out of 100.

Lucille Robinson Opposes Mrs. Hill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 27—A Trans-Mississippi final turned up today in the annual championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf Championship at Peoria Country Club. Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Meadow Lake Country Club, Kansas City, Mo., the title defender, faced Lucille Robinson of the Des Moines Golf Club, the Iowa champion, at 36 holes for the crown.

In 18-hole semifinal contests yesterday, Mrs. Hill eliminated Mrs. Thomas Wallace of the Oakhurst C. C., Sapulpa, Okla., by the score of 3 and 2, while Miss Robinson built up a similar score against Mrs. Roy Green of the California C. C., Glendale, Calif.

Mrs. Hill completed the first nine 2 up. A birdie gave her the lead on the first hole and she went two up on the third where Mrs. Wallace required three putts. The two succeeding holes were halved. On the sixth, the Oklahoma lady was short with her third effort and failed to sink the putt that would have given her a half and par five.

Woods that caught her tee shot cost Mrs. Hill the eighth, where she took a count of seven, reaching the green in four and triple putting. They halved the ninth in par threes. The tenth was halved and Mrs. Wallace trimmed the champion's advantage by sinking a birdie four at the eleventh. The 155-yard twelfth was captured by Mrs. Hill with a par three and a birdie four at the 565-yard thirteenth increased the advantage to 3 up. The last three holes were halved.

In the opinion of some observers, Miss Robinson played better golf yesterday than Mrs. Hill, but she was given a great battle by Mrs. Green. The Robinson-Green match reached the turn in par 40—41, the Iowa girl being only 1 up at this point. Three-putting for a six caused Mrs. Green to drop the tenth as Miss Robinson, though also three-putting, scored a five. The following three holes were halved.

Mrs. Green made a bad recovery from trees, put her fourth into a trap and two-putted for a seven on the fourteenth. Miss Robinson scored a par four and went three up. The last two holes were halved. The summary:

WOMEN'S WESTERN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinals

Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, defeated Mrs. Thomas Wallace, Sapulpa, Okla., 3 and 2.

Lucille Robinson, Des Moines, defeated Mrs. Roy Green, Glendale, Calif., 3 and 2.

Home-Bred Pros Victors by 10 to 8

CHICAGO, Aug. 27 (AP)—Paced by Ed Dudley, the sharpshooter from Wilmington, Del., who added a par-wrecking 67 to his 69 of Thursday, the American-born golf professionals yesterday rounded out a 10-to-8 team victory over their foreign-born colleagues at the Oak Park Country Club.

The Americans, headed by Horton Smith, won five individual matches and gained ties in three others for 6½ points, which with their 3½ scored in the four-ball matches yesterday, gave them victory.

Dudley's brilliant 35—32—67 enabled him to breeze to a 4-and-3 victory over Clarence Hackney and also gave him a share of the course record held by Horton Smith, the home pro. The first foreign victory was turned in by José Jurado of the Argentine, who carded a sub-par 34—35—69 to overcome Leo Diegel, former P. G. A. title-holder, 5 and 3.

Harry Cooper added another for the invaders by trimming Al Espinosa, 5 and 4. Tommy Armour made it another for the foreign-born contingent by a 2-and-1 victory over Olin A. Dutra, and Dave Hackney scored over Johnny Farrell by the same figure.

Al Watrous' par round of 36—36—72 earned him a 4-and-2 victory over George Smith of the other side, and Tom Creavy's 3-and-2 win over Harry Hampton and a 1 up victory for Joe Turnesa over Jock Hutchison brought the Americans up even for the day.

Horton Smith gave the "Yankees" their other victory by shooting one over par to defeat Len Gallett, 3 and 2.

Walter C. Hagen was held to a draw by Francis Gallett, both shooting 39—37—76, and Denny Shute and Laurie Ayton finished all square at 36—35—71, one under par. Billy Burke and Bob MacDonald also finished even, with identical rounds of 38—36—74.

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE CONTINUES

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 27 (AP)—The American Hockey League, despite withdrawal of the Chicago club, will continue to operate the coming season, probably with six teams, William F. Grant, president of the circuit, said here yesterday.

Grant is awaiting arrival of Thomas J. Shaughnessy, president of the Chicago Shamrocks, to learn the status of the American League in regard to the National circuit. The American League has been operating independent of the National circuit, but may become affiliated with the circuit as a result of the moving of the Shamrocks to Detroit.

Three teams continue to hold franchises in the American League, Kansas City, Duluth and St. Louis, while Grant said there are four other cities being considered for granting of franchises. Tulsa and Buffalo were members of the league last year, the latter team disbanding before the season schedule was completed, while Tulsa has dropped its franchise. Grant said, however, Tulsa may be represented in the league, as also may be Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul. There is nothing definite, he added, on what cities are to join the circuit.

SARAZEN-WATTLES TEAM WINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27—Margaret "Peggy" Wattles, New York State women's golf champion, and Gene Sarazen, United States and British open titleholder, playing together here yesterday on the course of the Buffalo Country Club, won an 18-hole match from W. Hamilton Gardner, club champion, and Marian Morgan, 3 and 2. Sarazen matched par for the course, going out in 37 and returning in 35. He shot birdies on the seventh and thirteenth holes.

NINTH TITLE FOR EDITH BAULD

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 26 (Canadian Press)—Stroking at the top of her form, Edith Bauld of Halifax yesterday won her ninth maritime women's golf championship by defeating Mrs. W. F. Hutchinson of St. John's, N. F., 7 and 6. Mrs. Hutchinson outdrove her rival, but the Nova Scotian's short game was too much for the Newfoundland titleholder, who failed to win a hole. The winner's card for the first nine holes was 42, compared with Mrs. Hutchinson's 48.

SENATORS PURCHASE CATCHER

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 27 (AP)—"Tank" Horton, catcher, was sold yesterday by the Wichita Club, of the Western League, to the Washington Senators. The Senators paid $1000 for the player, the sale resulting from efforts to obtain $10,000 due the Wichita players in salaries.

Vines and Gledhill Stop Frenchmen in Semifinal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 27—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of Pasadena, and Keith Gledhill of Santa Barbara, Calif., earned the right here yesterday afternoon to meet the defending doubles champions, Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Dallas, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, for the United States lawn tennis doubles championship at the Longwood Cricket Club.

Vines and Gledhill emerged victors from a five-set, 73-game match with the French team of Henri Cochet and his youthful partner, Marcel Bernard, 15—14, 3—6, 4—6, 9—7, 6—2. As indicated in the score, the Frenchmen led 2 sets to 1 at the intermission. After play was resumed Vines and Gledhill evened the match by breaking through Bernard's service in the sixteenth game, fourth set. The American pair also broke through Bernard's delivery in the deciding set. The opening set lasted about 58 minutes. The Americans broke through service three times and the Frenchmen four times in the opener. In the twenty-ninth game Cochet misjudged his distance and shot four returns beyond the baseline, dropping a love game.

The total breaks through service were 14. Bernard lost six services, Gledhill four, Cochet and Vines twice each.

The semifinal round appears to be a barrier to French doubles hopes in a United States national tournament. Starting in 1924, the Frenchmen have sent teams to the Longwood classic in an effort to take home the major title of the tournament, but they have never gone further than the semifinals. The last French attack, made in 1924, when Cochet paired with Jacques Brugnon, was stopped on their way to the finals by George M. Lott Jr. and John F. Hennessey. The summary:

UNITED STATES DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, and Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Henri Cochet and Marcel Bernard, France, 15—14, 3—6, 4—6, 9—7, 6—2.

VETERANS' DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Dr. William Rosenbaum and Fred C. Baggs, New York, defeated Charles Anderson and Manfred Goldman, New York, 6—4, 6—2.

FATHER AND SON DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

J. D. E. and Arnold W. Jones, Providence, R. I., defeated H. H. Bassford and H. H. Bassford Jr., New York, 6—3, 7—5.

MIXED DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., and Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Henri Cochet, France, 6—1, 6—1.

Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, Mass., and George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, 8—1, 3—6, 6—4.

BETTER SCHOOLS ARE SOUGHT IN NORTH CAROLINA

Conference on Elementary Education Brings Out Many Proposals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—More is expected of the public school system than its proficiency in training boys and girls in the "three R's," it was brought out at the eighth annual state-wide conference on elementary education, held here.

While there was no effort to minimize the importance of academic curricula, those invited to address the educators told them that the schools must play an important part in bringing about right relationships and that they must emphasize spiritual values as well as mastery of the cold facts of materialism.

The conference was pronounced one of the most important of its kind ever held in North Carolina. The speakers invited to appear on the program for the purpose of telling the elementary schools, frankly, just what they need to make them more efficient, were plain in their declarations. They avoided both flattery and destructive criticism but emphasized constructive service.

Mr. J. E. S. Thorpe, of Bryson City, president of the Nanthahala Power & Light Company, addressing the conferees as an industrialist, said that well-rounded and thorough training is essential; that education, as administered through the common schools, should be broad in its scope and form the groundwork for whatever calling the individual may choose.

What labor expects of the public schools was told by Mr. T. A. Wilson, member of the North Carolina Industrial Commission, as the representative of organized labor.

Numerous other speakers, addressing the conferees, were heard with interest, and copious notes were taken on what they said, in order that their suggestions might be given careful consideration, with a view to putting some of them into operation in connection with the administration of the public schools of North Carolina.

Reforms Proposed In Carolina Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Sixteen proposed reforms, designed to speed up court machinery and improve judicial efficiency in South Carolina, have been prepared by a special committee of the Junior Order, United American Mechanics, and submitted to judges and solicitors throughout the State.

The chief reforms recommended are:

Judges should be allowed to comment on testimony. In homicides and other capital offenses, 11 out of 12 jurors should govern. In all other cases five-sixths of the jury should govern. Indictments by grand jury are not necessary. New trials ought not to be granted on mere legal technicalities. Some provision should be made whereby appeals from trial courts may be held and determined more expeditiously. A law ought to be passed whereby a man who steals a chicken could not be sentenced so much as a man who steals a bank. All qualifications of witnesses ought to be removed and the jury allowed to judge the credibility of the witness. When the defendant intends to depend upon an alibi he should give notice of his intention to the solicitor five days in advance of the trial.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Lola M. Dickinson, Kansas City, Kan.
E. E. Dickinson, Kansas City, Kan.
Mrs. E. M. Zirnheld, Williamsville.
T. A. Zirnheld, Williamsville.
Margaret H. Walker, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.
Winifred Walker, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.
Katherine D. Barrett, Buffalo, N. Y.
Clara D. Jaynes, Buffalo, N. Y.
Pauline R. Becker, Buffalo, N. Y.
Lillian M. Bollinger, Reading, Penna.
Ann N. Runyem, Reading, Penna.
Irving Rosenberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. Mamie Charlie Sterne, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Charlotte Boyce, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.
Virginia Quinn, New Rochelle, N. Y.
William H. Lee, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. William Cutter, Arlington, Mass.
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Perkins, Salem, Mass.
Mrs. Anna H. Sheldon, Easthampton, Mass.
Mrs. Sara H. Woodman, Hudson, Mass.
Mrs. H. W. Rafferty, New London, Conn.
Louise S. Rafferty, New London, Conn.
Allen H. Rafferty, New London, Conn.
Mrs. L. E. McLaughlin, New London, Conn.
Emily R. Scott, Hyde Park, Mass.
Vera Hughes, Hyde Park, Mass.
H. Charles Scott, Hyde Park, Mass.
Mrs. Louise V. Scott, Hyde Park, Mass.
Mrs. Dorothy P. Neaves, Milton, Mass.
William Jacobsen, Weymouth, Mass.
Wm. Richardson, E. Braintree, Mass.
Mrs. Laura May, Baltimore, Md.
F. C. Hoffman, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Mrs. Miriam E. Reeser, York, Penna.
Mrs. Alice B. Le Fevre, York, Penna.
Miss Marie Rogers, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Lillian Pinder, Boston, Mass.
Miss Adena Hall, Boston, Mass.
Alfred Barber, Seaford, N. Y.
Alpha Damuth, Seaford, N. Y.
Robert Burnand, Seaford, N. Y.
Mrs. A. Warner Hurlbut, Seaford, N. Y.
Mrs. Stella C. Blood, Manchester, N. H.
Mrs. John A. Meeker, Ithaca, N. Y.
L. Grant Meeker, Ithaca, N. Y.
Rodney Wiggin, Manchester, N. H.
Erwin Sapurka, Manchester, N. H.
Paul Caswell, Manchester, N. H.
Harold G. Blood, Goffstown, N. Y.
Mrs. Amy B. Dunbar, Westfield, N. J.
Carolyn Dunbar, Westfield, N. J.

LORD'S DAY ACT IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont.—The by-laws of the Lord's Day Act are being strictly enforced ni Hamilton, after a request had been made by officials of the Lord's Day Alliance, according to Chief of Police Coulter. The police may question citizens as they come out of drug stores, if illegal selling is suspected. They warned the drug stores that they must cease this practice, and are now making a check on sales.

SUN OIL CO. ASSETS

Sun Oil Company as of June 30 shows total assets of $96,371,031, compared with $94,394,799 June 30, 1931. Current assets were $24,322,522 and current liabilities $7,724,060, compared with $24,162,430 and $10,832,732 June 30, 1931.

Personages in European News

★ ★ ★

Hitler Excels in Oratorical Pyrotechnics; Lord Cecil Regrets Invention of Aviation

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

Herr Adolf Hitler—I watched the rather dapper little figure, strapped in a broad-belted trench coat, proceed at a rapid, almost a hurrying, pace down the center of the great hall, followed by his stern bodyguard.

He had not entered, as speakers usually do, from behind the platform; but he traversed the whole length of that crowded assembly room, amid plaudits. "Heil," they cried, those who had eagerly awaited his coming and had suffered three mortal speeches of inordinate prolixity in order to see and hear the chief. And they saluted him with outstretched arms and craned necks.

As for the chief toward whom converged all those hands and eyes and shouting mouths, he hastened on as though indifferent . . . somewhat tired . . . accepting by necessity, and not seeking, this hero worship.

Responding to the greetings with a weary and perfunctory flick of the hand as he walked, he reached the platform, threw off his trench coat, and, flanked by rigid sentinels in brown uniforms, pictures of immobility, he began to speak.

Nobody ate pretzels any more. They listened. They did not interrupt by cheers. They paid the orator the supreme tribute of silent attention. He began slowly, softly, coldly; and bit by bit he warmed, blazed, exploded into a pyrotechnic of eloquence . . . and the mesh of hair that had been brushed back fell over his forehead and shook with scornful passion. As a performance it was unique, superb, unforgettable.

But how unhappy Herr Hitler will be in power! for him the joy of the race is in the running. He is the born agitator, the mag

PARSON CAPEN HOUSE DRESSED FOR VISITORS

Old Topsfield Dwelling Is One of Best Examples of Early Colonial Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPSFIELD, Mass.—August in eastern United States is the month when old houses are dressed in their "best bib and tucker" and opened to the public, and this town is proud it has the Parson Capen house to add to that impressive array of historic homes that lend so much dignity to a New England summer.

Built in 1683 by the Rev. Joseph Capen of Dorchester, who had been called a short time before by the Topsfield church, the Capen house is one of the best existing examples of seventeenth century architecture in New England. Few changes have been made since it was built and efforts of the Topsfield Historical Society, present owners, to keep the structure in its original condition have been unusually successful.

Once inside the sloping plot where the house sets on a knoll surrounded by a stonewall, fence and lilac bushes, one might well believe he was visiting the Parson himself. No other houses can be seen and a long field rambles off into a dense wood at the rear of the homestead. Another glimpse of the surroundings would probably reveal the stately spire of an old white church, which stands beside the house separated only by high shrubbery and a stonewall.

Widely Overhangs

Shaded by an ash and a twisting willow tree, the second story of the house widely overhangs in front and the garret floors project at either end. All are supported by ornamental wooden brackets. The gable ends have wide "verge boards," and carved "drops" hang at the corners of the house. The only architectural feature of the seventeenth century period that it lacks is a "peaked window" on either side of the chimney, pushing outward from the steeply pitched roof.

One of the first oddities the visitor notices is the nail-studded front door. The nails are set in diagonal paths patterned after the "Indian door," now preserved at Deerfield, Mass. A view of the entry shows the staircase with its original newel and turned balusters of oak. It will also be noticed that the brickwork of the chimney is exposed and the framing of the floor joists can be seen.

The kitchen of the house was recently reproduced in the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum in New York by Mr. George Francis Dow, director of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities' Museum in Boston. A fireplace here measures eight feet and four inches wide. The back corners are curved and in the cavernous flue is a trammel bar or "lug pole" from which are suspended the pots and heavy iron kettles. The walls of the kitchen are finished with broad horizontal boards with molded edges called "wainscot." There is a "knife and spoon rack" beside a bulky dresser. Forks were practically unknown in New England before 1670.

House Faces South

As in nearly every case of the seventeenth century building, the house faces south with the living room, dining room and kitchen combined on the eastern end. On the opposite side is the "parlor," a room which served for retirement and for the entertainment of special guests. This room contains a bedstead with a "rug" for a covering. In those days, rugs were not placed on floors.

The overhangs on the Parson Capen house were almost always features on houses built between 1650 and 1700. They are a form of timber construction common in old English work, which seems to have been done solely for its achitectural effect. A legend says this overhanging part was intended as a protection against marauding Indians.

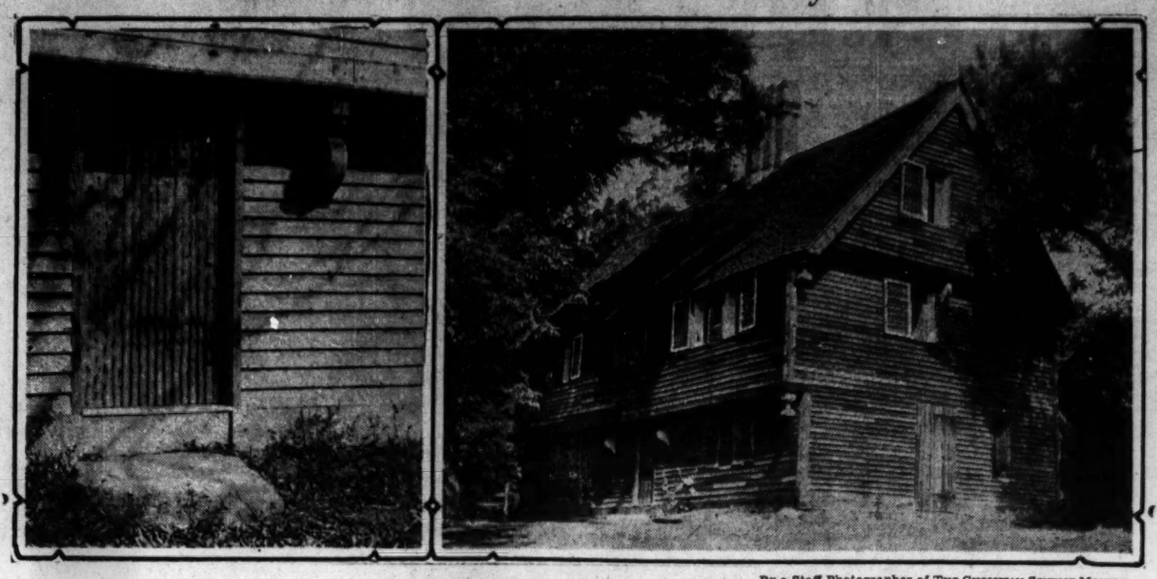
Windows in the house are the exact size of the original openings and have been restored with casements and glass set in lead by Mr. Dow, who also had charge of a careful restoration of the entire building in 1913. A recently acquired addition to the valuable collection of furniture in the Parson Capen house is an original "Banister back" armchair, which was a wedding gift to Priscilla Capen, daughter of the Parson. Mr. Dow purchased the chair from a great-great-great-granddaughter.

The history of Parson Thomas Capen's home is not complete without narrating the tradition still preserved that it was his bride, Priscilla Appleton, daughter of a wealthy Salem family, who had a lot to do with the building of the house upon its present site. She did not look with favor on the parsonage owned by the town and thus the erection of the "mansion."

When Parson Capen, a graduate of Harvard, sought a pulpit, and had received notification that he could come to Topsfield to preach a trial sermon, the town appointed a committee of three to journey to Dorchester to "pilot the parson through the dense woods to Topsfield."

The Parson preached a memorable sermon and later in town meeting the citizens voted to invite him to settle over the church of Topsfield.

Built When Indians Prowled in Near-By Forests



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE PARSON CAPEN HOUSE AT TOPSFIELD, MASS.

Left—The Nail-Studded Front Door. Right—View of Dwelling Showing Design of House With Setback and Peculiar Brackets and Decorations.

G. O. P. TO UNITE PARTY'S YOUTH ON BIG SCALE

Plans Are to Put Young Voters Into Active Work in Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 27—Young men and women voters are to be organized by the Republican Party in this campaign on a scale never before attempted, it is announced at Republican headquarters here today. The new division, called the Young Republican League, is headed by Mr. George Olmsted of Des Moines, Iowa, who has just completed his term as president of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Working under a definite plan of action, the league is expected to be an important factor in the campaign, said Mr. Everett Sanders, chairman of the Republican National Committee. It is to be coordinated with, and an integral part of, party organizations, local, state and national.

"One of the interesting developments of the times has been the widespread interest in political affairs by all younger citizens," Mr. Sanders explained. "Throughout the country young Republicans have spontaneously organized and allied themselves with their party organizations. To further this nation-wide interest among our own younger groups it has been decided to give them a definite place in the political picture, a job to do. The Young Republican League will be organized along parallel lines with the state party organizations."

Forty-five per cent of the voters are to be found in the class from which this new campaign strength is to be drawn, said Mr. Olmsted. The last census reported 28,000,000 people in the United States within the age range of this group which is between the ages of 21 and 36, he said. In his judgment this great body of younger men and women has never been considered seriously enough in the political world. It has never had a chance to make the contribution of which it is capable because older people usually are given party leadership.

There are, of course, important young Republican clubs in various parts of the United States. These are to be enlisted in the new, comprehensive organization. Other groups to be drawn on are the so-called "first voters," the young men and women in colleges, young business and industrial people and so on. Mr. Olmsted traveled in 35 states "exchanging ideas" with young people when he was president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce and he knows many who are capable of strong leadership, he said. There is a spontaneous demand for such an organization among these young people, in his opinion.

At present, the league is conceived as a campaign organization which may be expected to terminate its services in November. Whether it will go out of business then for good or whether it will continue of its own volition and ultimately become a factor in party policies is a question that headquarters people do not attempt to answer.

Counsel Indicates Walker Case Ending

(Continued from Page 1)

connect Mayor Walker with his $1,000,000 banking and brokerage accounts.

When the hearing switched from this subject, it turned to the testimony of Mr. Walter R. Herrick, New York City park commissioner, in connection with the mystery of the 300 shares of Interstate Trust Company stock which Mr. Herrick told the Governor at a previous session he thought he was buying for Mayor Walker through Mr. Edward L. Stanton, the Mayor's secretary.

Mr. Stanton took the stand with a denial that he had given Mr. Herrick cause to think he had anything to do with this stock, which ended up in the hands of the Equitable Bus promoters.

In furtherance of its attempt to build up for the missing Sherwood the status of a financial expert with extensive dealings to explain his huge holdings and to place his flight from the committee's jurisdiction in a casual light and without bearing on the Mayor's affairs, the defense called Miss Mildred K. Day, Sherwood's successor to the clerkship in the law firm of Warren and McIntyre, to the stand.

It developed that, on the disappearance of Sherwood, Miss Day was assigned to the handling of the Mayor's personal accounts, just as Sherwood had handled them, as a courtesy of the firm.

Got Sherwood Checks

Under questioning by Judge Samuel Seabury, chief counsel for the Hofstadter inquiry committee, whose findings he analyzed as the basis for the ouster charges now pending, Miss Day testified that checks representing dividend payments to the total of $2000 had come to her for Sherwood since his flight from the committee's jurisdiction. She lives in East Orange, N. J., and said she had deposited this money in her own account in a New Jersey bank.

"Did anyone ever suggest to you that you deposit this money in your own account?" Judge Seabury asked. She said no one had.

"You never had any power of attorney from Sherwood?" She said she had not.

"Did you ever read in the newspapers about a fine having been imposed on Sherwood?" Judge Seabury asked. Miss Day admitted she had.

"Did the sheriff ever ask you for this money?" She said he had not.

Mr. Martin Conboy, counsel for the Governor, interrupted to ask if Sherwood did not have a bank account in New York. Miss Day said he had.

"Why didn't you put the money in his account, instead of your own?" Mr. Conboy asked.

"I never thought of that," she said.

The net result of Miss Day's action in taking this Sherwood money to New Jersey was to remove it from the jurisdiction of the New York courts, which had imposed a $50,000 fine on the missing accountant for contempt.

Mayor Traced Letter

Miss Day then told of having received typewritten letters last spring which purported to be from Sherwood. She did not recognize the signature, however, and took them down to show the Mayor, who, she said, telephoned to someone while she was in his office to investigate the letters.

The defense immediately summoned Mr. Edward P. Mulrooney, police commissioner, to the stand to testify that his department investigated the Iowa letters under instructions from the Mayor. Mr. Mulrooney did not know, however, whether detectives in his department had inquired about Sherwood at the Bank of Manhattan Company, where he was employed at the time of his disappearance for the top salary of his career, $10,000.

An effort by Mr. Curtin to have Mr. Fritz Brieger, one-time deputy street cleaning commissioner of Queens, testify about charges he had lodged with Judge Seabury and which were not acted upon, was blocked by Governor Roosevelt as "irrelevant." Mr. Brieger made charges to the Hofstadter committee against certain Republican officials in Queens that were never officially taken up.

"My office here in Albany has spent hours and days and months checking up all kinds of charges that Mr. Brieger has brought from time to time," the Governor said. "Now I can simply say on my own knowledge that his testimony is not relevant to the Seabury charges against the Mayor." This ruling brought a sigh from Mayor Walker.

"All the good stuff goes out," he murmured, looking straight at the Governor.

It was at this point that Mr. Curtin announced he had come to the end of the list of witnesses.

GARNER CHARGES G. O. P. FAILURE TO MEET SLUMP

Government Has Strayed, He Says, From Legitimate Sphere

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—With the last of the formal acceptances on the record and Speaker John N. Garner assailing what he termed the "failure of Republican leadership," the Democrats today were ready for action on all fronts.

The Garner acceptance of the vice-presidential nomination was made public here yesterday. He charged Republican leaders in Washington with failing to act courageously when the slump came, or to take adequate relief measures, and he laid "nearly all our civic troubles" to the "Government's departure from its legitimate functions."

His notification and acceptance set a new low in the matter of expenditure. Senator Alben W. Barkley, temporary chairman of the national convention, sent him a letter from Washington, in which he praised the Speaker highly, and Mr. Garner answered in another letter dated from his home at Uvalde, Texas.

Mr. Garner assailed the Hawley-Smoot tariff as causing a great decline in trade and attacked what he called the steady encroachment of the Federal Government on the rights and duties of the states. Regarding prohibiton, he said that unlike the Republican plank, the Democratic plank made no attempt to be equivocal.

His Prohibition Stand

"No other constructive solution of the problems of the Eighteenth Amendment brought upon the country has been offered," he said. "Return of control and supervision to the states, where it rightfully belongs, should be welcomed by all who realize the growth of the evils which followed placing of this power in the hands of the Federal Government."

Concerning the aims of government, he said:

"It is not the business of government to make individuals rich, though too often has government been bent to that purpose. Nor is it a function of an administration to direct the personal affairs of mankind, except in so far as it places a bar against such things as involve injury, loss or discomfort on others. I have ever been of the belief that attempting to enforce morals by law was as unjustifiable an invasion of the field preempted by the churches and schools as putting the Government into business is a violation of the nation's industrial and commercial fabric.

"Government is not a pedagogue, nor a parson, nor a pied piper; it is merely a convenience of civilization by which a set of rules is enforced on a community in the interest of order and justice."

Cites Tariff as "Failure"

The Speaker wrote that "the failure to meet the depression emergency courageously at its inception and the enactment of the Hawley-Smoot tariff in the face of an almost universal protest are, to my mind, the most naked evidences of the failure of the Republican leadership to realize its responsibilities and live up to its obligations."

Declaring the major causes of the "distress which prevails" can be found "in the record of national legislation and the national policies for which the Republican leaders are wholly responsible," he went on to say that "charges of demagogy emanating from the White House greeted every effort to enact a bill that would meet the credit and employment needs of the country."

He said the Administration, expressing "baseless optimism," failed to take adequate steps when the slump came.

"With regard to the foreign debt," he said, "I fully subscribe to the Democratic platform's statement. I oppose cancellation."

Praising Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt for "courage, humanity and skill in government," he pledged himself "to do my utmost to the limit of my capacity."

Airplane Shower Strikes Cleveland

(Continued from Page 1)

eight kilometers an hour for recognition, it is stated.

Six fliers from other countries are here for the races, but none are entered in the Thompson classic. Lieut. Jean Assolant of France was forced to drop out due to a crack-up of his racing plane just before sailing, but he is here with another ship.

The other oversea aviators, to be seen daily in novelty flying, are Flight Commander R. L. R. Atcherly of England, whose grass-cutting stunts thrilled audiences last year; Lieut. Andrea Zotti, who was appointed by Gen. Italo Balbo to represent Italy; Col. George Kossowski, Polish war aviator, who is accompanied by officers of Panstwowe Zaklady Lotnckze for the purpose of studying American planes and engines; Herr Emil Kropf, accomplished German flier, and Lieut. Placido Antonia D'Abreu, champion stunt flier of Portugal.

In addition to the Thompson and Cord races, each for $10,000, outstanding events include the $15,000 Vincent Bendix Trophy race for Burbank, Calif., in which a transcontinental speed record will be sought; the $5000 trophy race for women over a 50-mile closed course; a vertical race to one mile altitude for the Polish White Eagle trophy and an autogiro hurdle race. These last two have never been seen before, it is claimed.

Cash prizes and trophies valued at $100,000 are offered for the winning bird men. The races are sanctioned by the National Aeronautic Association and held under the rules of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale.

Planes Off for Cleveland

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., Aug. 27 (AP)—Twenty-six planes took off today for Cleveland in two air derbies which are events in the national air races. Fog over New Jersey caused several returns and brought down the plane carrying Major James Lake, an oil company official and manager of both the Leeds and Lawrance derbies, and Mr. W. D. Guthrie, treasurer of this flying field.

Planes piloted by Mr. James H. Higgs of St. Louis, R. D. Jackson of Salem, N. Y., Mr. Victor Pixey of Elkhart, Ind., and Mr. Robert Blickle of Pittsburgh, were forced back here by fog. Mrs. Blanche Noyes of Cleveland was forced to land at Jersey City, N. J.

Planes at Harrisburg

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 27 (AP)—Thirteen of the 23 pilots who took off from Roosevelt Field, Long Island, early today in the Leeds-Lawrence air derby landed at the Harrisburg airport just before 10 o'clock (E. S. T.) today.

Visibility to the west was so poor that it was announced they would be held here indefinitely. Mr. Jack Wright of Utica, N. Y., was the first pilot to set his ship down.

Ottawa Policy Told in London By Delegation

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 26—The British delegates to the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa, including Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Mr. J. H. Thomas and Sir John Gilmour, arrived here today and had a most cordial popular reception at Waterloo Station, where they were met personally by the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, who had flown to London from Scotland this morning especially for this purpose.

An official statement issued upon their arrival emphasizes that Ottawa has laid the foundations of an empire policy based on recognition of the advantages of mutual cooperation to be brought about as far as possible by lowering trade barriers all round.

Mr. Thomas in a separate statement claims his negotiations with the Irish delegates, while not resulting in a settlement of the Free State-British dispute, have done good in clearing the ground for possible agreement.

The Monitor learns that negotiations for new Anglo-Danish and Anglo-Argentine trade treaties await announcement of full particulars of the Ottawa agreement.

It is understood here that, speaking broadly, Ottawa has left Britain in a position to offer—subject only to any necessary modification in existing "most-favored-nation" agreements—a reciprocal all-round tariff, largely upon a 10 per cent basis to any country that chooses to accept it.

OLYMPIC GAMES PROVE SUCCESS IN EVERY PHASE

Association Head Praises Part California Had in Its Achievement

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 27—Brilliant success was scored in every important phase of the Olympic games, it is declared here by Mr. Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Association, on his return from the Pacific coast following the international carnival. Mr. Brundage was in charge of the delegation representing the United States in the games.

"The people of California adopted the Olympic idea enthusiastically," Mr. Brundage said. "They saw the games as something more than an athletic spectacle. They caught the cultural values, the idealistic emotional stimulation, the urge toward international friendship and brotherhood, and the feeling of good will toward all men regardless of nationality."

Los Angeles and its neighboring cities, he said, provided a beautiful setting and the genuine hospitality that made the Xth Olympiad complete. This was reflected in the cooperation and service afforded the visitors from many lands and in the sportsmanship displayed by the great crowds at the games.

"The spectators, while disapproving at times of incidents and rulings they did not understand, were loud in applause, impartially distributed among the contestants of all countries whenever the occasion arose," he said. "Honors were distributed more widely than ever before, athletes from even the smallest and most remote countries winning the highly coveted medals."

The United States was able to take a full team for all sports and most of the bills have been paid, said Mr. Brundage. The returns from the nation-wide fund campaign are not all in yet, but he feels confident that the finance committee eventually will be able to announce a clean slate.

"Performances of United States athletes," he said, "on the whole exceeded expectations. Some fell short, but many performed much better than anticipated. The average was highly gratifying."

Some credit for the many world's and Olympic records broken as well as splendid feats approximating record caliber, is given by Mr. Brundage to the Olympic village.

Mr. Brundage praised the organizing committee, composed of leading Los Angeles citizens under the leadership of Col. W. M. Garland, which was appointed by the American Olympic Association to handle the preparations for the games.

WILLIAMS IN BOLIVIA

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 27 (By U. P.)—Mr. Roger Howard Williams arrived from New York yesterday to take over the presidency of the Permanent Revenue Commission here.

'GANG' FILM PROTEST FILED IN LINDEN, N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINDEN, N. J., Aug. 27—Linden ministers have filed with the police department a protest against the showing of gangster films in local playhouses.

The protest followed a conference between Mayor Jules Verner and the Rev. George Mueller, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, at which it was agreed to prevent, so far as possible, the exhibition of films of this nature, especially to audiences in which children were present.

HARNEY ELIMINATED

Mr. Frank J. Harney of Lynn, only opponent of Gov. Joseph B. Ely for Democratic gubernatorial nomination, was eliminated from the primary ballot yesterday by the State Ballot Law Commission. Action followed allegations of forged signatures on papers signed for Mr. Harney.

Week-End Radio Programs

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:15 p. m.—Alice O'Leary, contralto.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orpan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Agricultural Fairs in Vermont," Gov. Stanley C. Wilson.
7:30 NBC, "Cuckoo"; skit.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 NBC, Gus Van; Pickens Sisters; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Canadian National Exhibition Concert.
10:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:30 Collegians: orchestra.
10:45 News; weather; time.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:15 p. m.—Crockerville Mountaineers.
5:30 Voice and organ.
5:55 Ritter's Tap Dancers.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
7:30 Voice and organ.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, "Krelin Echoes."
8:30 NBC, "K-7": dramatic sketch.
9:00 NBC, "Erno Rapee in Negroland."
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; Fiorito Orchestra; Weeks Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Talk, Mr. Merle Thorpe.
11:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.

WNAC BOSTON (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Rhythm Ramblers.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Music; "Road Helps."
6:30 Big Brother's Debating Society.
6:45 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
7:15 CBS, William Hall; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, "Piano Pictures"; duo.
7:45 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
8:00 CBS, Edwin Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Syracuse Variety Hour.
9:00 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
9:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, dance music; time; baseball.
6:45 Organ recital; Francis J. Cronin.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 Concert piano recital.
7:45 Rhythm Twins and pianist.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 "Getting the News," "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Negro spiritual recital.
9:00 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, Public Affairs Institute; "The Solar Eclipse," Prof. Harlow Shapley of Harvard.
10:45 CBS, "Coral Islanders."
11:15-12:00 CBS dance music.

For Sunday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

9:00-12:00 NBC programs.
12:00 noon—Time; organ.
12:45 Safety Crusaders.
1:00 Morey Pearl and his orchestra.
1:45 NBC, Saxophone Octet.
2:00 NBC, Pilgrims; mixed chorus.
2:30 NBC, Charlie Agnew's Orchestra.
3:00 Jackie Jackson's Cotton Pickers.
3:30 NBC, 48th Highlanders Band.
4:00 NBC, Chicago A Capella Choir.
4:30 NBC, Highlights of the Bible.
5:00 NBC, "The World of Religion."
5:30 NBC, "Road to Romany."
5:45 Studio announcements.
6:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Concert.
7:00 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
7:15 Industrial Commission talk.
7:45 Bay State Old Timers.
8:00 Westinghouse Presentation.
8:30 Benefit program; speaker; music.
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 NBC, "Squads Right"; sketch.
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:15 Perce Leonard, "Singing Pianist."
11:30 Organ recital, Arthur Martel.
12:00 NBC, William Stoess and orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO program.
1:15 NBC, Mexican Marimba Band.
1:30 Charles Little, violinist.
1:45 "Hints on Better English."
2:00 NBC, Great Composers; symphonic.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Gus Arnheim's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
4:00 NBC, Ruth Lyon; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst, pianist.
4:30 NBC, "Trio Charmante."
4:45 NBC, Pastels: string quartet; poetry.
5:15 NBC, Kremlin Art Quintet.
5:30 NBC, Pop concert.
6:30 NBC, "Sweetheart Days."
7:00 NBC, Donald Novis, tenor.
7:15 NBC, "Orchestral Gems."
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
9:45 NBC, Hernandez Brothers Trio.
10:00 NBC, "Musings"; poetry, music.
10:15 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise."
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's"
11:15 News; announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

11:00 a. m.—Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Organ recital; chorus.
2:00 CBS, Thirty Minute Men.
2:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour: orchestra.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
5:00 CBS, "Round Towners"; orchestra; soloist.
5:30 CBS, "Poet's Gold"; music.
5:45 CBS, Little Jack Little.
6:00 CBS, Ballad Hour.
6:30 Studio period; news; short subject.
6:50 Organ recital and soloist.
7:00 CBS, Quartet programs.
7:45 CBS, Theo Karle, tenor; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, "News"; dramatic laboratory sketch.
8:30 CBS, William Hall; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Grand Opera Miniature.
9:30 CBS, Parade of Melodies.
10:00 Grier Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 Newbridge Male Quartet.
10:45 Eckhardt's Ambassadors.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
10:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS popular programs.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—CBS, Voice of St. Louis.
12:30 p. m.—Polish folk music.
1:00 CBS, Emery Deutsch's Orchestra.
1:15 CBS, Four Clubmen quartet.
1:30 CBS, Community Center Recital.
6:00 Organ recital and soloist.
6:15 News; time announcement.
6:30 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch.
7:00 Tremont Temple Service.
8:30 Harlequin string ensemble.
8:45 Crockerville Mountaineers.
9:00 "Cap'n Early"; sketch.
9:15 Eddie Welch's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Denny Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 CBS, Gauchos Ensemble.
11:00 CBS, Organ and recital.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."

WEEI

8:20 a. m.—"Looking Over the Morning Paper."
12:15 p. m.—News flashes.
4:00 p. m.—Boston Globe news.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Herald news.
12:06 a. m.—Traveler news.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News flashes.
12:00 noon—Stock quotations; news.
2:47 p. m.—News flashes.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox vs. Cleveland, Fenway Park; Fred Hoey reporting.

'WHITE COLLAR' CLASS TO BE AIDED TO JOBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The Middle Class Peoples' Association, composed of "white collar" men and women, has been organized here.

The objective of the organization, which is applying for a Provincial Government charter, is to enlist the interests of the middle class people, from clerks to executives, who are unemployed; aid them to secure employment through an established bureau in charge of an experienced person. There will be no fee charged to members.

CUSTOMS TO HOLD AUCTION

By order of Mr. W. W. Lufkin, Collector of Customs in Boston, a 1927 model sedan with equipment appraised at $75 will be auctioned next Tuesday. This car was seized for violation of the prohibition laws. At the same time two Government automobiles will be offered as well as machinery and equipment of a salvaged customs patrol boat.

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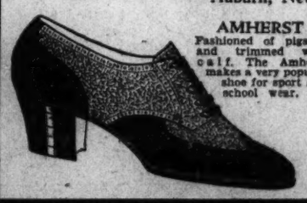
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Adults Study Languages

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE study of French has made my life much richer," said a woman recently. "I am very glad that I decided to go to school again, even though I am a grandmother. I had no idea what a broadening of experience and vision the study of a foreign language may bring one."

Some years ago a college woman married and became the mother of two lovely daughters. When the children were young, her contacts with the world outside her home were necessarily limited. On awakening to this fact, she determined to set aside a few hours each week for definite educational progress. She spoke to several of her friends and neighbors of her plan, and a neighborhood study class was the result. It was decided to meet one evening a week in the various homes, to study French and gain fluency in reading books written in that language. The group enjoyed many lively and delightful hours together, helping each other in their linguist difficulties and gaining confidence and enthusiasm as their studies progressed. Their interest in the foreign language later brought them into contact with people who had lived in France, traveled there, or had French parents, and new friendships, based on a deeper understanding, were the happy result.

Change From Office Work

A young woman who worked in an office wished in some way to vary her rather monotonous life and became interested in languages. She finally enrolled in university extension courses for the study of French and German. Through attending the classes she made several interesting friendships. One was with an older woman who had taught French for years, and had decided to study German also. She told the young woman what the intensive study of a foreign language had done for her. Many years before she had found it necessary to support herself and her young son. She had always been interested in French and as that seemed to be her chief asset she decided to use it as a way out of her difficulties. She went to France, taking her boy with her, and lived with a French family for several years, teaching English to earn her way, and at the same time acquiring a better knowledge of the people and a perfect French accent. When she returned to the United States she was successful in forming several private classes for French lessons, which solved her financial problems.

The extension course in German led the young office worker to join a club composed of people interested in that language, which met monthly for music and social times. Through her contacts with her new friends she also heard of a theater that specialized in a fine type of foreign films, and by obtaining a student's ticket she enjoyed an unusual, educative and inexpensive recreation. She also learned that a college in a city near by offered free "talkies" in French, which helped anyone interested to acquire a better pronunciation of that tongue.

One Opportunity After Another

One contact and interest led to another until brighter and more worth-while opportunities for the future resulted from the young woman's efforts to become somewhat acquainted with foreign languages.

The parents of children in high school have often found it interesting to study a language new to them when it became a part of the young folks' curriculum. One mother, who had always regretted that her study of Latin had been interrupted when her school days were curtailed, began to study it again with her daughter. As her interest and pleasure in the study increased she began to read books which told about ancient customs and manners and which depicted the life of those long-ago lands. Before long her leisure time became filled with interests which were to last her all her life.

In one family a daughter in high school interested her mother in the study of Spanish; a married son and his wife became interested in the study, some friends joined the group, and the father of the family made an effort to be at home and took part in the formal study class which grouped around the fireplace through many winter evenings.

The study of any foreign language is like opening a door into fruitful fields. A little effort brings large results, for a few hours systematic study at home, or the enrollment in a class, enriches one's thought and enlarges one's life by bringing in new ideas, a clearer understanding of other ways, an appreciation of the viewpoints of other races, and a better basis for international friendship.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-H. Armstrong Roberts

TWO HEADS ARE BETTER THAN ONE

At any rate the small boy feels that he can learn farming much faster when he is with the horse or the dog or the cow or the sheep. And usually there is a fine understanding between them. The faithfulness of animals is a valuable point for a boy to ponder over, though he may do it quite unconsciously.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Ewing Galloway

MATHEMATICS REQUIRED

Variance of a sixteenth of an inch can change the whole story, and there are times when accuracy in measurement can take on big importance. The game of horseshoes calls not only for a skillful gauge in distances, but for a bodily swing that is controlled to a nicety. Dad plays it with his guests and neighbors, and where in America is the boys' camp without its horseshoes?

College Reduces Costs

Yellow Springs, Ohio

AS AN example of what at least some colleges are doing to take care of students who lack finances, the following is reprinted from an Antioch College Bulletin:

Among students who have inquired for admission to Antioch in September, some are embarrassed by the present economic conditions. In addition to its regular enrollment, Antioch has worked out a plan for meeting the needs of some such students, so that their educational programs need not be interrupted.

For a small group of 50 or less in number the college will provide special living arrangements on a program tried out tentatively in some respects in 1931-32. While President Morgan was on a few months' leave of absence, Mrs. Morgan received into their home for meals 15 students on a coöperating basis at a cost of $3.50 a week. As a result of the pleasant personal and social relations which developed, it has been decided to increase this number to 50 for 1932-33. In addition, reasonably comfortable but pioneering living quarters will be provided for 50 cents a week. Many of these students will be enrolled in the Antioch coöperative program of combined work and study. They will have all the facilities of the college at their disposal as do other students. Those on the coöperative program will be employed on the college campus if other jobs are not available. The usual standards for coöperative employment will be maintained. The income from this work should be sufficient to pay a substantial portion of the student's tuition. For the rest, the student loan funds of the college are available. It is estimated that a thrifty student can thus have the year at college for a cash expenditure of about $350.

Two conditions are attached to the arrangement. First, it is open only to students who have demonstrated desire and ability to do excellent college work and who are responsible and coöperative in their social attitudes; and second, it is open only to students who otherwise could not attend a college of their choice. The arrangement should not be used by students who are able to pay the full rates. Those interested should make advance arrangements.

The following general reductions have been made in tuition and costs for the college as a whole:

1. Tuition for the full-time study program will be reduced from $425 to $350 for the one year. For the majority of students, those pursuing the usual coöperative plan, the annual tuition will remain at $300.
2. Meal service in the college dining room will be simplified through the adoption of a family-style plan, to result in a weekly food cost to the student of $4.50, a reduction of approximately $1 over the present estimated cost in the cafeteria. If this cost can be lessened, the student will be given the benefit of further reductions. "The Anchorage," the other college dining room, will be continued without reduction in rates. Freshmen and sophomores, with the exception of those in the group of about 50 described above, will be required to take their meals in the college dining room—first, because the health and physical education program can function more effectively if eating habits, particularly of the younger students, are supervised; and second, because it is possible to reduce meal costs only by stabilizing the number of people served. Upper-class students are not required to eat in the college dining room, but they may arrange to do so.
3. Room rents in the college dormitories will be reduced 25 cents a week from the schedule printed in the 1932-33 college catalogue (see pages 144 and 150); that is, the rent for each person in a double room will be $2.25 instead of 2.50; for a single room, $3.25 instead of $3.50.

In other respects the college program will continue to operate as it has during the past year. The coöperative program has succeeded remarkably well considering the economic conditions. It may not be possible to place all students on coöperative jobs during the coming year. Information in special cases can be had by writing to the college.

The general educational program is more effective than ever before, and there is reason to believe that the period of depression can be made a time of substantial growth.

Talkies' School For Better Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

THE attempt of one large motion-picture studio here to improve the speech habits employed by its actors in making talking pictures has brought forth a movement for raising speech standards which has spread rapidly to other major studios.

It began with the appearance on the screen of stage players who possessed splendid, well-trained voices. Miss Ruth Chatterton, for instance, was one of the first. People heard and admired them. "What splendid diction—What wonderful English," they said; and the producers—anxious to please their customers—began to wish better speech upon everyone.

* * *

For a time the screen became speech-conscious—a bit upstage—until it could be seen that an excess of "English" was just as offensive in poor taste as was too little. It became clear, too, that more than voice was demanded; artistry was also a need.

The first organization to decide upon a definite program was Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Inc. Organizing a new department for the training of actors, they sent to Dallas, Texas, and secured Mr. Oliver Hinsdell, director of the Dallas Little Theater and reputed to be a dean of the art theater movement in America, to supervise it. When Mr. Hinsdell arrived in Hollywood he set about immediately to give the "talkies" a course in education, aimed not only at refining their English but also at elevating their attractiveness. And though this practice has been employed hardly more than a year, and is still viewed as experimental by some, a number of other important organizations have thought it sufficiently worth while to follow.

What, one might ask, would be the standard of motion picture English? Mr. Hinsdell answered exactly that question recently during an interview. "Certainly not the Oxford English," he replied, "nor yet Bostonian English. We are, instead, trying to standardize an international form of English speech with its own distinctive rhythm, pronunciation, and emphasis.

* * *

"This speech can best be described by saying that its form and tone would not be conspicuous in any company. In table etiquette, the best form is generally accepted to be that which is least noticeable. The same rule applies to speech. When speech becomes consciously cultured, its loses its excellence. We are trying to combine with this naturalness, accuracy and sincerity.

"The most obvious problem facing the talkies in any program of speech improvement is that of avoiding the burred R's of the middle West and the nasal sound of the South. When these have been dealt with, the various unlovely hissing or rasping sounds of speech can be eliminated. Grammar usually is not much of a problem, although good usage is somewhat."

Britain Likes German System

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

EVERY year the educational links between Germany and Britain grow closer. Twenty-five girls and women from the high schools and universities of Germany have been spending a few weeks at Letchworth Garden City. In the mornings they studied, in the afternoons indulged in sports and recreation, and the evenings were devoted to social intercourse with English people. A similar program was carried out by the same number of German boys and men at Orpington, in Kent. Later on, 25 English girls will visit Falkenburg, and 25 male students go to Strausberg, near Berlin.

But the interaction of German on British education (and of British on German) does not end with these exchanges of students. A professor at London University has drawn attention to the degree to which the newer English universities have adopted the German seminar system. The seminar is particularly adapted to research work. A group of serious postgraduate students work collectively, led and inspired by an acknowledged master—that is a seminar as it is understood in Germany, and as it is becoming increasingly understood in Britain, where the system has made great headway since 1913.

Curiously enough, it is in the more modern universities of Britain that the seminar system has found its most congenial soil. Now, Oxford and Cambridge encourage research work. They afford every facility for it, and give several research degrees. But they are more skeptical of the amount of real research ability to be found in an average band of students than some of the newer universities seem to be. Herein is a strange paradox. Oxford and Cambridge are par excellence the universities where the so-called "useless" subjects are held in highest esteem. The modern universities devote more attention to subjects of utilitarian interest.

Yet, when graduation degrees have been taken, it is the practical new universities that are most anxious to keep students on for further work, while Oxford and Cambridge are keener that their graduates should be thrown out into the world to see what actual use they can make of their training. One reason for this is that graduates of the new universities do not always find it easy to obtain jobs in these days when the production of graduates is so large; but another is that the older universities feel that valuable research work can be done only by people of marked and special ability.

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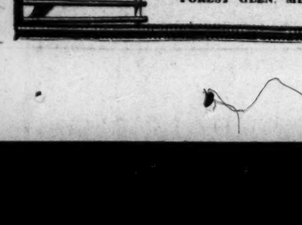

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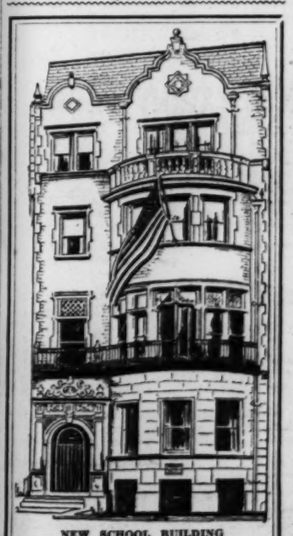
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EDUCATIONAL

An Hawaiian Roll Call

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE I was from Ohio, with a record of eight years' newspaper work, accepting a position in a reform school in the Hawaiian Islands. Perhaps, to protect me from disappointment, and so as not to raise my hopes too high, the superintendent of the school had painted the situation in its darkest colors.

The girls were from every island in the Hawaiian group, and had been committed to the reform school for many and diverse reasons. We had picked up two of the girls at the Salvation Army detention home in Manoa Valley, on our way to the school. These two little runaways had their belongings tied in old rags and newspapers. The tears they shed were as the waters of Palolo, and made me wonder what their story was.

The school turned out to be a group of modern stucco buildings, rather Spanish mission in architecture, situated on a mountain slope in the midst of a well-laid-out plantation. Somehow, the tears and forewarnings had prepared me for a dingy group of jail buildings. This might have been a girls' boarding school. Along the driveway sauntered small groups of girls who called and waved to us as we passed.

Ideally Located

In the background was Olemanu Mountain, jutting against the sky. On the other side of this mountain, Queen Liliuokalani, last reigning queen of Hawaii, had her summer home years ago. It was there that she wrote her famous song, "Aloha Oe." The grounds occupied by the territorial reform school for girls used to be an old burial ground of the royalty of the islands.

As I entered the classroom that afternoon, about 20 pairs of eyes, very bright and very brown eyes, leveled their battery at me. On the chair near the blackboard were several red and yellow nasturtium wreaths. These wreaths are the flower leis of Hawaii, given as a token of friendship and love.

A little brown-eyed Hawaiian proffered me a geography. Her blonde hair streaked with gold and very coarse, and straight, contrasted with her bronze skin in a startling combination. The blonde child was Annie Kaiahue, and she was pure Hawaiian.

From the rear of the room, I saw two eyes watching me covertly from beneath a close cropped head of hair which stood up in front, making its owner look for all the world like a Polynesian kewpie. Molikini was part Chinese and part Hawaiian, and looked like a little brown elf. I wondered afterward if she had been named for the island of Molikini, smallest of the archipelago.

There was Rita Maiava, a Samoan, who was 10 years old. Rita was said to be a kleptomaniac, but in all the time that I taught her I never found her removing anything from the classroom. On several occasions other children stealthily made away with colored chalk and writing paper. The latter was especially tabu. The red chalk they loved to smear on their faces and hands.

"You know, you no have pay for things in Samoa," Rita told me once, and this made me wonder if perhaps she had not been misunderstood. "In Samoa, you go to store and get what you want. You no have pay money."

Rita's father was a plantation laborer and worked in Honolulu. It is possible that Rita thought she could get things without paying in Hawaii. Very evidently, in Samoa, they had obtained things at a plantation commissary.

Proud of Achievement

Learning the roll call at these classes required ingenuity. I wrestled, stumbled, and finally emerged victorious, over the long list of names. When I had straightened out in my mental index the names of the students, separating the Kuwasakis, Kalilikinis, Kawaipolas, Kikuyamas, Kahololilis and the Pookalanis, I was proud of my achievement. When I could look each pupil in the eye and rattle off such names as Loki Kanihonui without hesitating, I thought that I deserved a diploma of some sort.

Among the racial combinations, I found Spanish-Puerto Rican, French-Spanish-Puerto Rican, Hawaiian-Chinese, Hawaiian-white, Hawaiian-Korean, Hawaiian-Samoan, Filipino-Hawaiian, Spanish-Filipino-American Indian, Portuguese-American Indian, Portuguese - German - Hawaiian, Portuguese-Puerto Rican, Hawaiian-Negro, Puerto Rican-Negro, Spanish - Cuban - Portuguese, Polish-Portuguese, Portuguese-Greek and Spanish-Filipino-Chinese. There were no Japanese children of mixed racial inheritance. The Japanese seldom intermarry in the islands, although there are a few such cases.

There was Victoria Pookalani who had the largest middle name in the history of Hawaii. Victoria wrote it on the blackboard once, and it required two sections of the board to write it. Victoria was proud of her grandmother, or her "tutu," as she called her, and loved to boast about the rare blue hibiscus that "tutu" had in her garden.

Then there was little Shizue, whose people were Japanese. Shizue's mother had mistreated her, so the social workers had to take her away from her parents, and put her under the watchful eye of the territory.

Margaret Farm Sing, the sweet-voiced singer, was appropriately named. Her singing would have wrung the heart of a statue. Margaret was Chinese-Hawaiian, and laughingly told me that she used to go to a Japanese school.

Minnie Vegas, bright-eyed vivacious Spanish-Puerto Rican, had taken to going to dance halls, and her mother did not like the "company she kept." Minnie had married, but she was under age, and her romance was short-lived. It was broken up by an obdurate mamma who did not like her new son-in-law, and thus she was committed to the reform school by her mother, Minnie explained.

With Various Problems

Florence, a 16-year-old Japanese girl who had come to the school from a plantation where she worked, wanted to be a nurse, and kept a picture of a trained nurse on her dresser. Besides this consuming ambition, she also cherished the longing to "treat" the girls and teachers in her dormitory, and her wish was fulfilled when one day her father drove up in a truck with a huge watermelon that he had grown. So great was Florence's joy that she wept copiously, adding much to the drama of the occasion.

Nora Kenneth, Puerto Rican Negro, possessed a clownish trait in her make-up. She would go through all manner of gymnastics while cleaning the blackboard in the classroom, and helping to mop the floor. This furnished the rest of the class with a unique variety of entertainment, much to their edification.

A bottle of coconut oil was spilled in my cupboard one day, and the Hawaiian girl who was cleaning my room, wiped the oil up with a clean, soft cloth, which I later told her to throw away. The cloth was saturated with the oil. The following day every head of hair in my classroom gleamed and shone resplendent, and Lydia Kalehiki, who took care of my room, explained that they had rubbed the cloth over their heads!

All of the girls took delight in beautifying themselves, and every night, before going to bed, would anoint their faces with creams and lotions. They would comb their long, luxuriant hair with great ceremony. Surely, no American girl ever took more care of her beauty.

In the sun they would wear long black stockings over their arms, to avoid "tan." Then a Filipino hat, with a huge brim, covered with a gingham apron tied under the chin, would furnish protection for the face. While working out-of-doors, the girls took special precautions to avoid a sun-kissed complexion, for it would serve to deepen their natural duskiness.

Occasionally, movies were given for the girls, at the hospital dormitory. These were always the great event, and the movies were supposedly chosen for their moral. One night, a moving picture depicting the unfortunate fate of two high school girls who associated with bad companions, was presented.

In the movie, was a picture of a strip poker game. The girls had most of them never heard of such a game, before, and it occurred to them that it would be a novel pastime for them. A few days later, they tried it out in their own dormitory, much to the distress of the matron and their superintendent. There were no more strip poker parties afterward, and punishment was severely administered to the unhappy participants.

Visitors always caused a flurry of excitement in the dormitories. The girls were very proud of their immaculate housekeeping, and the news that the Governor, Lawrence Judd, or some other distinguished guest was about to arrive, would send them into a frenzy of cleaning.

Skilled in Domestic Arts

Thoroughly trained in the domestic arts, the girls were many of them placed in homes where they made $30 or $40 per month and their board. Sometimes, they are taken to the mainland, as they call the States, in Hawaii. Many of the girls do lauhala weaving at the school. Later, this work is sold in the city. One half of the proceeds goes to the territory, and the girls are allowed to keep the other half. Many of them have a nice bank account of several hundred dollars. Lauhala is the leaf of the pandanus.

There are few runaways, for they are always caught and brought back. These girls actually cry to come back to the school after they leave, for they are better cared for in this territorial institution than anywhere else. Their living conditions are better than most of them have ever known.

The girls have their own glee club, with many fine voices. They can put on an entertainment that is far from amateur. On Sunday afternoons little groups will gather on the lawn, or steps of the dormitories, and there will be concerts, with ukulele and guitar accompaniment.

For the most part, the girls at Maunawili School are a happy and healthy group who love to go swimming at Kailua, where the water is turquoise and clear. They are always ready for a hike in the mountains. On these hikes they wear overalls and sailor mokus. Sometimes they will come back with a bag of tree ferns over their shoulders.

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Linocut by Boy of 11 in Children's Art School, London.

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Woodcut by Girl of 13 in Children's Art School, London.

Parent Can Aid Child's Drawing

By K. DOUBLEDAY
Head of Children's Art School

IN PRACTICALLY every child there exists the seed of an artist. Wise parents will, therefore, do well to encourage those early scribblings, however absurd they may seem, for they are a part of the orderly development of the child, and outward expression is a vital force in the unfoldment of character.

The second point is that in suggesting a picture to a child it should be something which is definitely a part of its young life. That is one reason why I think it is better to suggest, say, the milkman delivering the milk, or a bowl of fruit rather than an incident from a fairy story. The one, a child probably sees every day, but of the other he may have only a vague idea reminiscent of pictures he has seen. But the selection of subjects depends upon individual capacity and environment. In any case, it must have some appeal either to the imagination or to the awakening sense of color and movement.

All young children's interest lies in the desire to portray living and moving things, such as men and animals. Horses and dogs seem to appeal especially, and if casually suggested in connection with some familiar scene, will often prove a source of inspiration to the young artist. Roofs and chimney pots may be the child's view from the window—or it may be a fruit tree in blossom; either can be used to stimulate creative effort. It may be protested that subjects of this kind are too difficult, but if one or two characteristics have been grasped and expressed with meaning, it is sufficient for the purpose.

Let Them Experiment

It is often argued that children must first learn to draw before they can hope to express their ideas. But this "learning to draw" can only really be of value to those who are ready for specialized training. As long as they are free from self-consciousness and the fear of criticism, children will not be discouraged by the fact that their creations do not resemble nature. Experiment, observation and practice will prove their best master for many years.

Perhaps the most important quality a parent needs to apply in encouraging a child to draw is enthusiasm—inspiration would perhaps be a better word. And whatever a child attempts, however grotesque it may appear to sophisticated eyes, it is a fatal mistake to laugh at it.

Many children would produce better efforts and progress more quickly if more attention were paid to the medium they employ. The habit of using chalk is not so satisfactory as many people imagine. In children's hands these tend to give soft and indefinite outlines. It is far better for them to use a brush or charcoal outlines and poster paints with their vivid coloring, the application of which compels bold results. Boldness and assurance, which are the outcome of more freedom in application, encourage originality and breadth of view.

Painting in water colors is not an ideal medium for children in spite of its almost universal use. It tends to the production of neat little pictures and banishes to a large extent one of the great charms of children's art—its freedom from any kind of restraint.

Large Paper Best

Drawing on a small scale is far from ideal. A really large sheet of paper pinned to the wall or on a board is the best plan. It is impossible for an untrained hand to be bold and free in a small compass and parents should remember that the provision of a large surface is excellent for encouraging that breadth of outlook which is one of the fundamentals of art.

Drawing from models of any kind I do not consider is either wise or necessary to young children in their early efforts. My own plan is to give them the simplest of general rules, to suggest materials and suitable subjects from memory or imagination and then leave them to themselves. When their powers of observation and selection are sufficiently developed they can then draw from models with advantage.

There are, of course, ways in which a parent can direct a child without appearing to do so, which will increase its facility in drawing and give it understanding of simple laws that can be applied more and more as it experiments. For instance, the first attempts at the human figure are shown with enormous heads, and a comparison of a man's head with his shoulders can be easily pointed out without cramping the free expression of ideas. Observation is essential if the young artist is to progress and parents can help immensely by judiciously pointing out aspects of surroundings on all and any occasions.

Campus Lull

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THOSE colleges where summer sessions hold sway, all is quiet for a brief moment on the campus. Gone are the stragglers who ate lunch under the trees. No more gay groups meet for state reunions in the wide shadows. Bare are the benches where students sat in the cool shade working on their next assignments. Just now is the lull between the departure of the last trunk of the disappearing thousands of summer students and the first arrivals of the throngs of young people who attend the regular sessions. The campus of Columbia University, New York, is typical. Silent are the endless corridors. Deserted are the walks that form white geometrical angles on the green.

There is certainly no waning in the spirit of achievement, when thousands of men and women call it pleasure to spend their vacations in teeming cities at their studies when they could have gone to the seaside or the mountains.

Teachers there were from North Dakota and Maine, from California, Texas, and other states, from both city and rural schools. They worked often from 6 in the morning until 10 or 11 at night, the better to be equipped for their jobs. That system of colleges which permits students to accumulate marks toward a degree by extension work is utilized to the full in summer sessions. In most places teachers may attain promotion only if they possess certain degrees. Lacking these, numbers each year spend their vacations at college. Summer after summer they come, until the prescribed work is completed. Then they return home for the last time, taking with them the precious paper—which is in fact their title to promotion. This is more than a merely personal achievement. It is a service to the field of education. It is beyond monetary comparison.

Woven also in the woof of high endeavor are those women fitting themselves to earn something after their household duties should be finished; or to take a home economics course the better to manage their home cuisine; or in decorative arts later to be interpreted in home surroundings. An augury here of interest centering in the home.

Then, too, there were college graduates specializing in book reviewing and dramatic criticism. In fact, students were listed for every subject in the summer curricula.

And there was everybody from everywhere.

The campus, if it could, would speak in high praise of those girls from south of the Mason and Dixon line—charming, dignified, brought up in the delightful Southern tradition—no slang, no smoking, the essence of the young womanhood of the Old South pictured in story. While still the daughters of aristocracy, changed conditions have placed these young women in the ranks of breadwinners. Their acceptance of the challenge holds promise for the South. They brought a leaven of grace to the strident North, accepted, and sometimes patterned — but all too soon departed.

And what medal would not the campus confer upon those young fathers and mothers who studied throughout the summer, bringing with them small tots of from four to eight! A familiar figure in one cafeteria was a slender young man with great wistful eyes accompanied by two miniatures of himself, one about five, the other perhaps eight. The younger one was embarrassed by his introduction into that milling throng, mostly women, each armed with a large serving tray. He kept as close beside his father as he could. When their trays were filled, they found a table among the thousand diners, the little fellows bewildered but content with father facing them. Devotion to a cause little less than heroic, it would seem, could motivate that student.

Gone now are all of the bustling, hard-working summer students, and though the campus again will be filled, the wall[illegible], it will not be the same. [illegible] buoyant youth again will co[illegible]ut how different! They most[illegible]ve never entered the world [illegible] work. Their purposes yet are largely unformed, their ambitions still tightly budded. They come partly for play, not wholly for strenuous study. Yes, the summer session is a college apart—the campus alone bears resemblance.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

A Surprise in a Clothing Store

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

WHO would think of putting antiques in a clothing store? Or of slipping mellow, age-old furniture here and there among display cases containing suits and overcoats? Or of hanging English prints and Chippendale mirrors within easy reach of sales tables for men's shirts, collars and ties?

This idea of giving an aristocratic, domestic background to a store whose business it is to fit out men and boys in proper dress is growing with A. Starr Best Inc. in Chicago. A customer trying on a spring coat, for instance, may eye himself in a three panel mirror, then turn and walk a few steps to an attractive fireplace or a fine old chest of drawers reminding him of home. Or, he may sit beside a rare eighteenth century secretary desk, whose upper shelves are laden with treasured copies of Molière, Locke and Voltaire, while deciding which overcoat to choose.

In the fitting room, while he is being pinned and measured, he notices a French armoire, the equivalent of a present-day wardrobe cabinet. He observes its fine carving and perhaps wonders in whose country home this cupboardlike furniture eventually will find a lodging place, so admirably would it serve for sheltering golf sticks, riding boots and such.

The Office, a Home Library

A quiet library room opens from the salesroom on the second floor, which is really the office of the president, Mr. A. E. Bastien. Old crimson brocade hangings at the window shut out the turmoil of big city traffic and the hurrying tread of shoppers on the street below. Within this room is the quietness and serenity of an English country home. The walls have high oak paneling, above which is dark scenic wall paper.

The walnut Queen Anne desk holds one of the treasures of the room, a stationery box which is a copy of the one owned by Marie Antoinette and now in the National Museum in Paris. A cubic foot or more in size, it rests on one corner of the flat-topped desk, shedding the lovely brick red color of its tooled leather cover to other accessories. The box, with all its tiny inside drawers, was made especially for Mr. Bastien as a gift from a friend.

Though admittedly unique, somehow the whole scheme of mingling antique furniture with men's clothes seems quite appropriate. Where English goods are emphasized and English cut clothes are featured, it appears quite in keeping to fill in the odd corners and bare walls with furniture of English type. Bath robes can be flung on a huge gateleg table, battered and old. Neckties and scarves are displayed on a heavy old Tudor table. A bow front, highly polished chest of drawers with a shaving mirror on top is backed up against a glass case of suits.

Cottage Door Leads to Workroom

The machinery of business is carefully concealed beyond paneled walls. A brass knocker on one door, for instance, suggests the entrance to a cottage but really leads to a workshop behind the scenes where busy needles move over buttons or change seams. Though a tiny window serves as a passageway for bills and checks, it is scarcely noticed amid its surroundings of china, pewter and prints.

* * *

Part of the fun in collecting, of course, is the joy of discovery, the careless stumbling onto some treasure in an out-of-the-way place, and then the pride with which one tells how he found it himself. Not a few mothers bringing in their boys to be fitted out in clothes for boarding school have wandered about the large room and found a choice piece of Spode or china figurine, a silhouette or print, a mirror or sewing cabinet, which just suited their taste.

The whole idea first started when Mr. Bastien decided three years ago to bring down a few pieces of rare furniture from his home to dress up the show windows. An early Tudor bookshelf and a Queen Anne secretary were placed in the windows as a background for silver-handled canes, spats, and shoes. Today the passer-by notices all the windows have this unusual combination. Little Sheraton tables, tiny cabinets, brass candlesticks, pewter and pictures in one way or another enhance the sleek top hats, canes, scarves, ties and suits.

Each autumn now Mr. Bastien travels to Europe to find some coveted pieces for his office or salesroom or windows. In 1930 he brought back the pine paneled walls of a room in a London house built in 1790. Back in Chicago again he had these walls set up in a little wing of his store which is called the "Collector's Corner," to which he is adding more pieces.

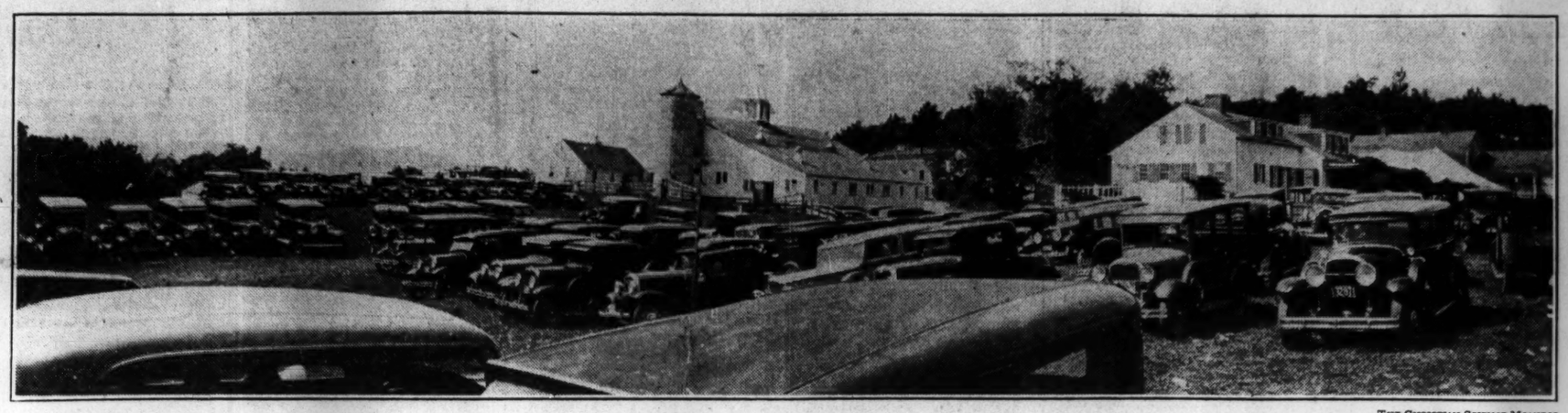
Some Late Additions

Pine furniture from an English home built by William Kent was recently placed in the "Corner"—a knee-hole desk, an open bookcase in Adam design having classic pilasters on either side beautifully carved, and a pair of consoles attributed to William Kent. The latter were especially unusual for their smallness of scale. If the pine frame of the exquisitely carved Chippendale mirror could speak, it would no doubt tell of its many former coats of paint, its layer of gilt, its years of being chipped and scaled, and finally the total stripping of all coats until now it stands forth in its simple original beauty, with the entire emphasis on the exquisiteness of its carving.

Searching for these treasures on the continent or along the English countryside constitutes a vacation from the clothing business. His latest acquisition is a group of 80 silhouettes including work by such experts as Miers, Hubard, Strand, Field, and Melford, all nicely displayed in a "corner of the Corner." Several profiles of royalty are in the group, one of George III done when he was still Prince of Wales. Others show fine ladies in caps and curls, older men prim and sedate, younger men with head erect, and a few children. Two full-length figures of gentlemen, one by Hubard and one by Field, are in the group.

"Cut with common scissors, by Master Hubard (aged 13 years), without drawing or machine" is marked on the back of one of the silhouettes of a woman. The frames in this collection are original and untouched and hold their little treasures just a few feet from a display of men's shoes and hose.

M. R. Z.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An auction at the New Hampshire farmhouse of Charles H. Tyler, well-known collector of early furniture, was held last week and attracted a large attendance, as may be judged from the parked automobiles

The Tyler Sale on Steele's Hill

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

SOME weeks ago we noticed in these columns the important bequest of Charles H. Tyler to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. This prominent collector had for 40 years or so been a well-known buyer of American home furnishings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. By the terms of his will the museum was allowed to select whatever was desired for its use from the contents of his storehouses and his three homes. This selection having been made, it seems that the remaining personal property of this sort is to be offered at public sales, the first of which has just taken place.

One of Mr. Tyler's dwellings was in Boston; another was in Beverly, on the North Shore, where so many extensive estates include stretches of ledge-lined shore and wide acres of field and forests, the latter often somewhat domesticated by the lawn mower and by the discreet forester's saw and ax. The third home is of a very different sort, in the lake country of New Hampshire. Here mountains begin to be found and the southern ranges of the great masses to the north may be seen from occasional heights or through certain vistas.

In this town of Sanbornton he acquired nearly two square miles of rough pasture, wild woodland, and coarse tillage, keeping a herd of 200 registered Guernsey dairy stock. On the slopes of Steele's Hill he chose this old homestead, built a roomy farmhouse type of dwelling for himself and was formerly to be found there for frequent stays during the summer season. It is a high, flattened hilltop where the half dozen buildings stand — houses, barns, creamery, workshop. From it one looks on lakes a few or many miles away and on mountains which are both at hand and far distant.

This is the setting for the three-day auction that began on Aug. 19, at which it was planned to sell everything movable in the 12 rooms of his house. The prominence of the former owner, aided by liberal publicity, brought unprecedented numbers to this picturesque spot. It was stated that 400 or more bidders sat beneath the marquee. Surely some of them must have been sometimes diverted to turn eyes and ears aside, finding silence and repose in the smiling countryside. Hardly any dealers were noticed in the company, which was made up almost wholly of summer visitors to that section and some who reside their permanently. It is certain that a large portion of Mr. Tyler's farmhouse goods, antique and otherwise, will find new homes within a few miles of their old one.

* * *

If auction prices are reliable indications of economic conditions at large, we should feel wholly confident about the trend of the immediate future. There seemed to be no lack of money or optimism among the bidders at this sale. Evidently Mr. Tyler had very few of his valuable belongings here. There were 30 or more hooked rugs, possibly 75 prints by Currier and Ives or the Englishman Alken, some dozens of amber-colored glass bottles and maybe 50 Staffordshire figures and animals, mostly dogs. Other things were sold, of course, but not much furniture and none that stands out for merit. Most of the rugs sold for $12 to $30, and the bottles from $3 to $8. Miscellaneous items drifted in occasionally to maintain interest. About 20 library sets by various authors held general attention and secured prices which were rather high.

The chief furniture item sold during the one day when we attended was announced as a "Dutch cupboard," made of oak and having a color that suggested seventeenth century origin. Though offered "as is," bidders appeared to believe it was really around 250 years old, for it started at $150 and soon reached the final bid of $250.

What the amount of sales was for all three days has not been published. Although this is true, knowledge of the cheerful attitude of buyers and their liberal spending at this somewhat conspicuous event will spread rapidly and leave better assurance in its trail.

It is stated on good authority that the next sales of Mr. Tyler's property will be held on his Beverly (Mass.) estate. At that time there is likely to be nothing suggesting the New Hampshire location or its furnishings.

There was really little that appeared during this day pointing to a possible wealth of fine things elsewhere. Perhaps to the owner this place was thought of as just a dairy farm, where for the most part he forgot his diversion of collecting and sought another—the joys of the land. Many as these are, we can only guess which of them meant the most to him. Two of those we may be sure of from the evidence before us, for he cultivates the land and finding pleasure in what it yields in foodstuffs, he has chosen his acres high above the surrounding country where one may gain uplift as many, many miles of countryside are in sight with its endless delights of changing aspects by hours, by days, and by seasons.

* * *

The task devolving on the Boston Museum officials through the Charles H. Tyler bequest may be imagined when it is known that in making their selections it is necessary to examine the contents of 14 locations. These include such diverse places as the former residence in the Back Bay, his offices down town, and several warehouses.

The tentative selections, which await approval by the trustees, have been assembled, filling nearly all the available storage space within the museum building. The quantity and quality of these properties is amazing, even to a visitor who may be familiar with nearly all collections of this nature, both public and private. As soon as the necessary several months of preparation are over, the entire group chosen will be shown in public exhibition.

Collectors' Display Cabinets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

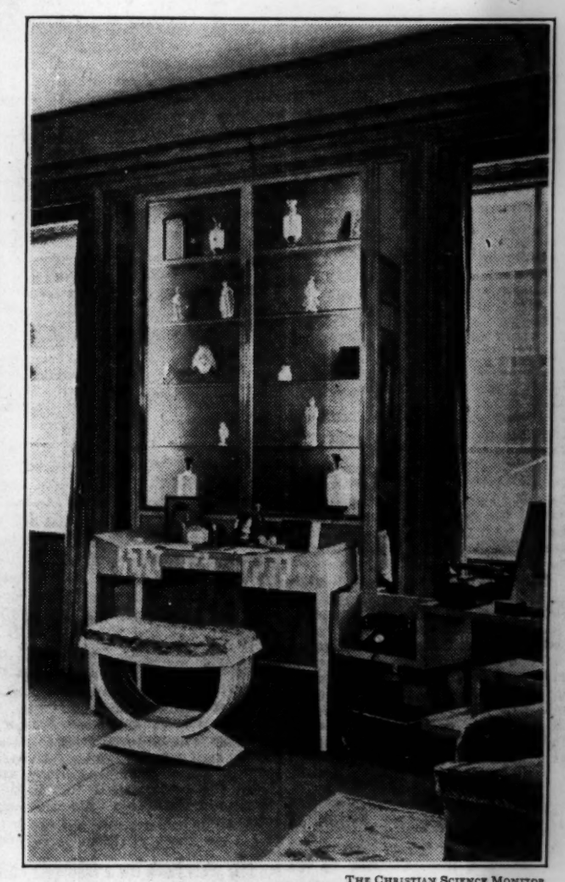
London

WHETHER one collects old china and glass, carved jade and crystal, or what not, the provision of good display cabinets is among a collector's important requirements. The cabinet must be such that choice pieces may be seen, admired and even closely scrutinized without being handled, really an insurance and a profitable investment.

From a decorative point of view it is an excellent plan to install a built-in china cabinet against the wall space between two windows and to provide strip lights at each side to show up the contents. Another suggestion which is perhaps even better is a vitrine or daylight cabinet obtained by conversion of a suitable window. Acided, or ground, glass should be used on the exterior, and the effect when viewed in the daytime is indescribably soft and beautiful, the contents of the cabinet being shown up with remarkable vividness. For use when needed after dark, concealed strip lights should also be included.

A cabinet of this kind, however, should not be installed on the street floor of a house. It should be on the second or third floor level, at least one floor above stairs.

An attractive virtrine is installed in the window of a London drawing-room. On either side are fluted pilasters of bleached and waxed silver-gray oak, and the walls are of silver leaf glazed with rich Persian tones of blue, green, mauve and bronze behind plate glass.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A built-in cabinet with glass doors and interior lighting, shown placed above a dressing table, for the display of choice china, glassware, carvings or other valued objects

in order that the possibility of breakage may be entirely eliminated.

Such cabinets are of many kinds, but of only two broad types—those with open shelves and those inclosed behind glass. In Queen Anne or Georgian paneled interiors, a built-in niche fitted with shelves is often an appropriate device. Wall or corner cupboards of this kind, sometimes fitted with doors and sometimes left open, are strictly in accordance fith Queen Anne and early Georgian tradition.

Modern china cabinets are of many patterns. Some are built with three sides of glass, even part of the back or fourth side, so that the contents of the cabinet can be scrutinized from every point of view. It is a very general practice for cabinets to be fitted with concealed electric strip lights. These may not be an extravagance, since they are switched on only when it is desired to view the collection, and as they remove the least necessity for handling fragile antiques they are often

For a Small Child

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

IT IS a refreshing surprise to find, in a new house in one of Washington's garden suburbs, a little suite designed especially for a young child—a bedroom and playroom so charming that they make the outstanding feature of a delightful home.

Although in so many cases the parents' desire to provide suitable surroundings for a growing family is one of the chief reasons for acquiring a home, from the architectural standpoint very little attention has been paid to the needs of the child. The mother who insists on a special playroom for the children usually has to give up a bedroom for the purpose, or be content with a space in the attic. This little suite has been planned as an integral part of the second floor, but the design, as well as the decorative treatment, sets it apart as a child's own special domain.

The playroom has two exposures, giving plenty of sunshine and air, and a delightful outlook onto trees and green lawns. Nothing could be more delightful for a child's room than the two dormer windows on one side, with fine wide seats on which a little fellow can climb to gaze out into the big world beyond, or curl up to enjoy the thrilling adventures of Peter Rabbit.

The walls and ceiling delight and please the grown-ups as much as they do the child. By an ingenious combination of wall paper and oil paint, the decorator has created the illusion of a garden surrounded by a high picket fence, through which peep delightful chickens, ducks and pussy cats.

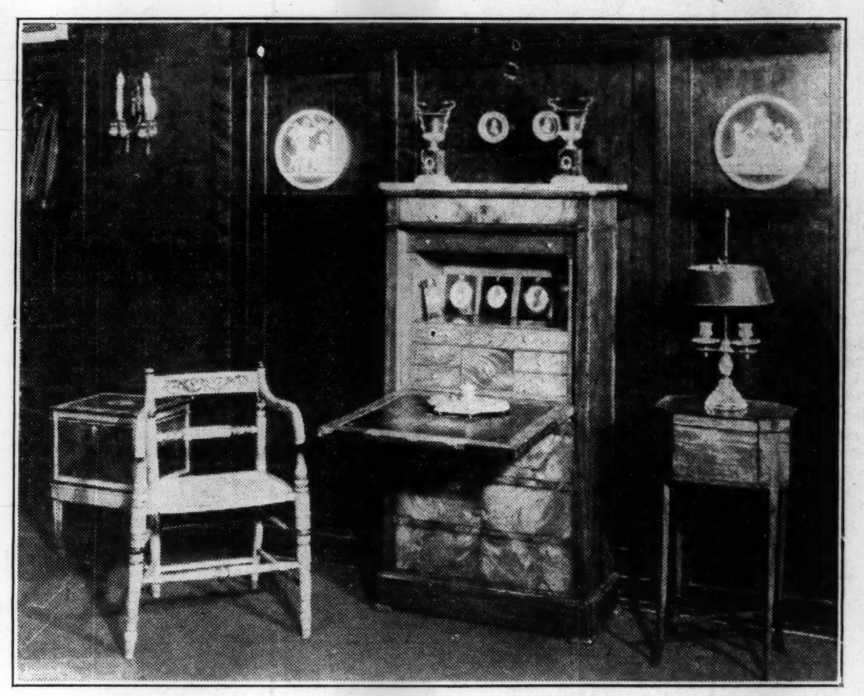
A vista of green lawns stretches beyond the fence; here and there hollyhocks nod their heads over the top of the pickets; in the distance can be seen a "skyline" of quaint houses suggestive of an old-fashioned village street. The softest tone of blue gray paint transforms the ceiling into a friendly, a very modern sky, across which swoop most natural-looking planes, while a dirigible plays hide-and-seek behind the clouds. When evening falls, an overhead light twinkles through a star-shaped prism. The ingenuity of the artist will appeal to the mother who would like to adopt the idea to her own child's room.

To create the illusion of the picket fence with green grass beyond, the decorator has used an ordinary wall paper of green and speckled buff stripes. The buff stripes are carefully cut into points at the top, and a narrow strip of the same buff paper is pasted horizontally all around the room about six inches below the points. The decorative designs are traced lightly over the paper, and the parts which come on the green stripes are painted in with thick oil paint, the buff stripes being left blank, except in one or two places where the design shows vines creeping through the pickets.

The room has been furnished with children's furniture — table, chairs and a little cabinet. Under those same dormer windows of which we spoke are two capacious cupboards for the youngster to store his toys in neatly.

Altogether a charming and delightful little suite, well calculated to appeal to the fanciful and imaginative child—and what child is not?

K. L.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Courtesy of A. Starr Best, Inc.

A clothing store departs from the customary standards of outfitting by placing attractive domestic furniture of the eighteenth century in various places adjoining its displays of wearing apparel. Here are seen cabinetwork, silhouettes, medallions, and other details, making a gratifying suggestion of home life

The News Reel of the 1860's

By LURA WOODSIDE WATKINS

MORE than 30 years have passed since the first practical stereoscope was invented. Beloved of the Victorians, with the bulky family Bible and photograph album, it shared the place of honor on the marble-topped center table. What child and, for that matter, what grown-up, did not experience a thrill in peering at the views of far-away cities and natural wonders, at the objects and people, all so impossibly real when seen through the lenses of that magic glass? How carefully were the little ones obliged to handle the precious cards and to put them back in place! Those were the days of few and rare pleasures of a mechanical sort. No graphophones, no radio, no movies! Photography itself was still a little-understood marvel, not to be lightly attempted by amateurs.

Indeed, the stereoscope was the mid-Victorian prototype of our modern rotogravure section and Geographic Magazine. More important still, it was the news reel of the day. Looking through its windows, one could be brought close to great events and famous people and the wordless story of the world's progress. I wish you might see my box of stereoscopic views with their hoop-skirted ladies and bewhiskered gentlemen outlined against the distant background.

Early Forms Impractical

Sir David Brewster hit upon the idea of the prism stereoscope in 1844. Cuting a double convex lens in two, he used the two half lenses with their outward edges facing inward toward the center, like the sides of a convex lens. In effect, if not in actual appearance, this was the same kind of stereoscope that is still in use. The lenses and pictures were, however, in a fixed relative position, making it impossible to adjust the focus to the eyes of various individuals.

It will doubtless be a surprise to others, as it was to me, to learn that Oliver Wendell Holmes was the inventor of the open type of stereoscope that has always been used in America. How delightful to think of the busy little doctor, in the midst of his work, his writing, and his speech-making, finding time to perfect a stereoscope! This was in 1861.

During the sixties and seventies the business of making stereoscopic views must have been considerable. In New York, the firm of E. & H. Anthony & Co., put out thousands of them. Their pictures of New York City are particularly interesting in astounding contrast to the present day.

Reveals Quaint Conditions

A view of Hudson Street, probably taken in the sixties, shows a thoroughfare bordered by low buildings, with a pavement of rough cobblestones, and with tiny horse cars progressing through a sparse traffic of wagons and drays. Occasional trees stand along the sidewalks. A building sign reads, No. 73—Union Glass Co.—a pointer to the historian, who will recognize at once the agency of a factory that flourished in Somerville at that period. In Boston, views were sold by Joseph L. Bates at 129 Washington Street, and by Joseph Ward at 125 Washington Street.

Some of my photographs were undoubtedly made before the invention of the Holmes stereoscope—for instance, a view of the so-called "old feather store" in Boston, a half-timbered seventeenth century house on the corner of North Street and Dock Square, which was torn down in 1860. Although it had reached a state of dilapidation, with the plaster falling off and the lower floor occupied by a dealer in old clothing, it was an unusual sight, with its small casement windows, its carved corner beam, and its overhanging upper stories.

Another Boston view that I like shows a peddler's stand on the Common. Somehow the eatables spread out on that crude table, covered with a flapping white cloth, revive youthful desire. No electric signs, no hot dog machines, no coffee urns, no efficient white-coated clerks! Only a bearded man selling apples, homemade cookies, popcorn balls, lemonade from a crock; beside him a boy obviously relishing a tumbler of the cooling fluid.

Belonging to these same old days, a picture of Washington Street shows traffic all going to the left, probably showing that the photographer reversed the plate in printing.

One of the interior views exhibits only too well the Victorian ideal of decoration. The oval-framed picture on the wall, the commode, the braided rug, the unbelievably ugly mantelpiece with a collection of bric-a-brac atop, and seashells on the floor. Other cards of a humorous nature, usually made in series, were the forerunners of the comic strips of today.

At Boston's Museum

Those who have noticed the considerable number of ship models which have been exhibited for about three years in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts may be gratified to know that those loaned by Mr. J. Templeman Coolidge and which make up nearly the entire number have been presented by him to the museum. These include not only models of American ships but also European, those of France and England especially. Pictures of ships are included also, some of these having much significance, such as one painting formerly in the possession of Samuel Pepys and mentioned by him in his diary.

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And if you wish a pair of oars
An't I the boy to pull 'em?"

THAMES watermen are fast becoming almost symbolic, an emblematic link with the London that was in those far days of Henry VIII and Elizabeth. They were the first public servants to wear a uniform; and, because their trade was so necessary, yet so often subject to abuse, the great Henry both recognized and regulated it.

The Thames was then the city's chief and busiest thoroughfare. The traffic was not alone up and down the river, but to the Surrey side and back as well. Both freight and people had constant need of the watermen. Incoming ships from the Indies and Orient usually put in at Gravesend, whence cargo and passengers were carried to their destinations in wherries, our modern lighters or flat-bottomed barges.

Around 1600, the headquarters of the London watermen were at the Red Knight at Queenhithe. At that time, it has been said, there were between thirty and forty thousand watermen dependent upon the Thames for their livelihood. Because these men were so plentiful, so sturdy and so much at home on the water, many thousands of them were impressed into the royal navies of Elizabeth and James.

With the peaceful times of James' continuing reign, however, there came to be an overplus of ferrymen, both licensed and apprenticed. No longer needed in the navy, these erstwhile watermen thronged the river again, thereby adding to an already difficult situation. The Southwark trade was threatened: theaters were beginning to be built on the Middlesex side, and this meant that the patronage of the Rose, the Globe and the Swan, as well as the bear baiting on the Surrey side, would grow less. It meant fewer fares for the overnumerous watermen. The new theaters were far from the Thames, and yet, "every day in the week they drew unto them 3000 or 4000 people that were used to spend their monies by water."

Thus, in their distress in 1613, the London watermen petitioned their sovereign to prevent the building of playhouses in London or Middlesex or within four miles of the city on that side of the Thames. One of their members, John Taylor, afterward called the Water Poet, presented the ill-advised and unsuccessful petition. It accomplished nothing beyond disappointed hope, with little thanks to the man who presented it. As it was pointed out in the petition of His Majesty's Players exhibited against them, the watermen might equally well have petitioned for the removal of the Exchange, the walks in St. Paul's, or Moorfields to Bankside for their profit!

However unsuccessful John Taylor proved to be in his suit in behalf of the watermen, he was not so unsuccessful in achieving a name for himself as a waterman, a water poet and water-wagerer. Possessed of a great zest for life and adventure, and gifted with an amiable disposition and a ready wit, he portrays very winningly the common man of the times. He was an adventurer, something of a picaro; yet he had been to school, had read, had met men high and low, had even served with the Earl of Essex at Cadiz and had made sixteen voyages in Her Majesty's ships.

His life was a series of adventures—adventures which served him doubly well. Usually undertaken as a wager, he made them the matter of his pen. As loquacious as Baron Münchausen, he yet bettered him in remembering to be plausible as well as entertaining. His first published work he called "Taylor's Water-Work, or the Sculler's Travels from Tyber to Thames; with his boat laden with a Hotch-potch, or gallimaufrey of Sonnets, Satires, and Epigrams. With an inkhorn disputation betwixt a Lawyer and a Poet; and a quaterne of new catched Epigrams, caught the last fishing-tide; together with an addition of Pastoral Equivoques, or the Complaint of a Shepherd. Dedicated to neither Monarch nor Miser, Keaser nor Caitiff, Palatine nor Plebeian, but to great Mounsier Multitude, alias All, or Every one."

Once he undertook successfully to journey from London to Edinburgh without money, neither asking, borrowing nor begging. Again, and perhaps this was his most startling jaunt, in company with one Roger Bird, he attempted the trip from London to Queenborough in a brown-paper boat, with stockfish tied to canes for oars! Perhaps it was fortunate that they took with them eight large and well-blown bladders, for before they had gone three miles, the paper gave way and they had only the skeleton of their boat. From sundown Saturday until Monday morning they were in this precarious contraption, and, when they finally reached their destination, their "boat" was pulled to splinters by those who wanted a souvenir of the excursion.

The full flavor of Elizabethan times will never be known, I feel, until one has read something from the pen of His Majesty's Water Poet, as Taylor once styled himself. Taylor himself gives this warning, though:

"Now, Reader, if you expect
That I should write of cities' situations,
Or that of countries I should make relations:
Of books, crooks, nooks; of rivers, bournes, and rills,
Of mountains, fountains, castles, towers and hills,
Of shires and piers, and memorable things,
Of lives and deaths of great commanding kings,
I touch not those, they not belong to me;
But if such things as these you long to see,
Lay down my book, and but vouchsafe to read
The learned Camden, or laborious Speed."

But to leave John Taylor: The Thames was well stocked with distinguished watermen, but most of them preferred to stick to their sculls and oars. Racing suited them perfectly and particularly that one set for every August 1 "for ever"—the one for Doggett's Coat and Badge.

The race began, so one story has it, like this. Thomas Doggett, the popular comedian, presented himself at the foot of the stairs by the Old Swan tavern at London Bridge to be rowed upstream to his home. It was a most disagreeable night, unusually dark, and the river turbulent. Watermen everywhere refused to risk the danger and uncertainty of the trip. Finally one young fellow agreed to make an attempt. Arriving safely at home, Doggett was surprised and not a little pleased to find that his waterman was only a lad, scarce out of his apprenticeship.

To commemorate the young chap's pluck and ability, Doggett arranged a race to be rowed by six watermen in the first year of their freedom. It was to begin at the Old Swan by London Bridge, to be rowed against the tide, and to finish five miles upstream at the White Swan, Chelsea—the prize to be an orange colored livery and a badge representing liberty!

Sixteen years after Doggett's career as a comedian had ended, a young Thames sculler, filled with admiration for him, scratched the following on a Lambeth windowpane:

"Tom Doggett, the greatest sly droll
in his parts,
In acting was certain a master of arts;
A monument left—no herald is fuller—
His praise is sung yearly by many a sculler.
Ten thousand years hence, if the world last so long,
Tom Doggett will still be the theme of their song."

He was justified in a measure, for enduring fame seemed rightly to belong to this actor and showman who was praised by the *Tatler* and the *Spectator*, hailed as the only comic original "extant," and commended generously by his partner, Colley Cibber.

It is perhaps unfortunate that those today who do recall Doggett remember his part in Lord Lansdowne's version of "The Merchant of Venice" at Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1701. Betterton played Bassanio and Doggett did Shylock. That performance has come to be regarded as unsavory, although the blame could hardly be put upon the comedian. It should rest upon the age which conceived such an erroneous view of Shylock—as a cheap and ridiculous charlatan—an outright comedy character.

Today, however, Doggett's Shylock is forgiven, if not altogether forgotten, in the lusty cheering that attends the annual race for Doggett's Coat and Badge.

J. B. D.

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"Hillside Street": From a Block Print by Charles Morton

Katarina Brenzova's Art

Katarina Brenzova appeared in the kitchen door. She was a strong, hard, weather-beaten woman; I have seen her counterpart on sage brush farms in Idaho and in lonely fishing villages in Cornwall. It is a type that transcends race. Her short dark skirt above the high black leather boots was bordered with embroidery in crimson and orange, her kirtle of dark silk showed stitchery of silver, her sleeves glowed with rose and blue embroidery, a tight lace cap with floating ribbons bound her hair, and more gaily flowered ribbons were knotted at her neck.

Again our errand was explained. She stood aside, motioning us to come into the house. The door opened directly into the kitchen. A stove of white porcelain tiles filled the deep chimney. Above this, painted on the flat, white wall, was a fan-shaped decoration as gorgeous and as exquisitely balanced as the spread tail of a peacock. The colors that predominated were crimson, purple, magenta and blue, and these were mingled in an intricate pattern of tulips, buds and leaves and delightful exotic birds.

Nor did the decoration stop there. The same design had been adapted to a band two feet deep which ran around four sides of the room on the level of one's shoulder. Above this hung dozens of plates and platters and jugs of Modra pottery. The glow of that rich and lively decoration lighted the low-ceiled room. I cried out with sheer delight. Katarina Brenzova regarded me gravely without smile or self-consciousness.

"It all comes out of her head," said her husband, and he patted the top of her crown in a burst of proud proprietorship.

This art, which seems to us so unusual, is regarded throughout Slovakia as one of woman's natural attributes. Every wife is expected not only to cook, sew, embroider her own and her husband's garments, to plant, reap, thresh grain, till the fields, and shall need arise, harness herself with the family cow to the plough, but to be a creative artist with paint and pencil. It is her duty in the first winter of her marriage to decorate the family hearth. If the house is one where her mother-in-law has lived, a portion of the old design is left. It is not unusual to find houses in which the work of four or five generations of women appears on the walls. Though the patterns they paint are often traditional, handed down from mother to daughter, each woman adapts and modifies and enriches the old designs with her own meanings.

Katarina Brenzova's art extended beyond the kitchen. In the company room a frieze ran around the walls below the ceiling, and bands of rich floral designs framed doors and windows. The benches that were built into the corners, a tall wooden cupboard, and a chest, were richly ornamented with conventionalized tulips. . . .

I think she saw that my admiration was sincere, for presently she unlocked the chest and drew forth a large square portfolio. She spread this open on the top of the chest. It held more than a score of cartoons, designs for the embroidery of sleeves and bodices, bedspreads and men's shirts, designs to be placed over hearths and for chests and cupboard doors. The patterns were rich and varied; flowers, birds and grotesque beasts were joined in a tracery of leaves and tendrils, as one sees these in the carvings on Gothic choir stalls and capitals. All these were the work of this silent, weather-beaten woman whose hands were hard and horny with thirty years of toil.—DOROTHY GILES, in "The Road Through Czechoslovakia."

Morning Glories

Touch them!—they are not dreams or miracles,
Only, the turning tide of dark, withdrawn,
Has left a thousand, delicate dappled shells
Along the shores of dawn.

—NANCY BYRD TURNER, in "A Riband on My Rein."

AN ARTIST once remarked that, to him, there are two types of block prints: one's own and the kind one would like to make. In many respects "Hillside Street," by Charles Morton, falls into the latter class. Mr. Morton does not work with black and white in the conventional manner. His aim is to capture a mood and to this end he does not burden himself with any one technique. As a result, his prints have notable vitality and variety. This artist usually works on his block from a preliminary sketch of the chosen subject. In the case of "Hillside Street," the first sketch was done in oil.

Block prints present some difficulties that are not encountered with other mediums. Once a line is cut on the block, it cannot be erased. Also, when cutting from a sketch, the lines must be reversed, thus right becomes left and left, right.

Mr. Morton, until about three years ago, confined himself to oil, which he still considers his natural medium. He studied at the California School of Design and continued his training in the East, with the well-known artists, Anthony Thieme and Harry Leith-Ross. He has a particular penchant for old wharves and ships, usually spending a portion of each summer at Gloucester, Massachusetts, where is to be found a wealth of such sea faring subjects.

"Hillside Street" is a typical New England theme, the counterpart of which may be found in almost any little village in this locality. It is quiet, peaceful and old. The heavy foliage of the trees admits the bright morning sunlight reluctantly, so that the road and sidewalk are covered by little gold coins of sunlight. One of the most interesting things about "Hillside Street" is the distribution of light and shadow—always a difficult task for the block printer. Mr. Morton has done this so effectively that one is scarcely aware that the medium used is black and white, the print being instilled with the morning's color. The few houses are set back from the street just far enough to convey the dignity and reserve upon which they pride themselves. One is inclined to wonder if the newsboy, delivering his morning papers, dares to whistle!

Blake's Schooling

Blake's schooling, therefore, took place at home, where he learned to read and to write, but nothing more. His precocious poetry proves that these requirements must have come easily to him, and with his active imagination, the green fields almost at his doors, the religious imagery of the talk of his father and his father's friends, we do not, at first, suspect that Blake needed other companionship or a schoolmaster. . . . Blake's father suspected no loss in this for the future of his boy, since reading and writing, all that he was taught, were sufficient to equip him for helping his elder brother in the shop, to which their father naturally destined the pair of them.

William, however, would draw and scribble on the backs of the customers' bills and make sketches on the counter; and it soon became a question whether he would make a good hosier and what to do with him if he would not. Allan Cunningham, who supplies these details, suggests the anxious discussions that went on, and the various sides taken by different members of the family, when he adds that the boy's love of art was "privately encouraged by his mother," and that "Blake became an artist at the age of ten, and a poet at the age of twelve."

The order in which these two talents developed is significant. It should be remembered at the very beginning, before the time comes to contrast his achievements in art and literature. The only formal instruction that Blake was to receive, moreover, was inevitably designed for an artist, not for a man of letters. Of his twin dispositions towards art and poetry, the artistic was cultivated, the literary left alone. His observation was fed by watching nature and men in the fields and in the streets; his imagination, already stimulated by these, was nourished by looking at pictures; his intelligence was aroused by religious discussion, heretical opinions, and the entirely uncritical reading of books.—From "William Blake," by OSBERT BURDETT.

Sloupy moudrosti

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

STARÉ přísloví praví, že zkušenost je veliký učitel a většina lidí shledává, že jejím prostřednictvím nabyli těžká ponaučení. Však výraz "učiti se zkušeností" je někdy plný nepříjemných vzpomínek, které při pohledu nazpět mohou přinésti pocit lítosti a přání, proč nebyla tenkráte jasná rada nabídnutá—neb proč se jí neřídili, když byla dána.

Na veřejných školách vypsaný pořad učení často obsahuje jisté kursy, které jsou známy jako praktická zkušenost. V několika málo případech skutečný obchodní styk s obchodními firmami je přiložen jako přídavek k pravidelné řadě přednášek. Zkušenost je považována za podstatnou a též je pokus učiněn říditi zkušenost moudrostí. Čím více inteligence a porozumění je užito při denním žití, tím větší je harmonie a soulad, které provádějí činnosti dne, slibující mír a blahobyt pro všechny. Zkušenost, vedena a řízena pravou vědomostí, nenese s sebou neshodu, která zastavuje pokrok, ani neblahost; a moudré řízení zachraňuje člověka od utrpení při postupu na kterémkoliv poli práce.

V Přísloví čteme, "Moudrost vystavěla dům svůj, vytesavši sloupů sedm." Každý jedinec je stavitel vlastního domu neb vědomí. Nechť jsou jakékoliv tak zvané zákony dědičnosti a okolí, člověk si dělá vlastní výběr myšlenkového materiálu, kterého užívá, a takto ustanovuje svůj způsob žití. Ježíš vyprávěl podobenství o dvou domech, jeden vystavený na skále, druhý na písku, a takto ukázal na potřebu pro pevný základ.

Každá osoba, která si dělá plán pro širokou a užitečnou kariéru pro sebe neb své děti ví, že musí býti základ, stálý a pevný, který nemůže býti otřesen snadně neb podkopán posměchem neb protivnými větry veřejného mínění. Poctivost a řádnost musejí býti více než pouhou theorií; a takto upřímný pracovník stáví na skále, Pravdě.

Při stavbě svého domu "moudrost vytesala sloupů svých sedm." Slovo "vytesala" znamená užití pevného materiálu pro základy. Když se to vztahuje ku stavbě karakteru, tyto mohou býti zvláště vyznamné, neboť poctivý člověk je podporován neohroženým a pevným přesvědčením. Můžeme si představiti sloupy vytesané moudrostí jako znamenající pravidla pravého žití, která ovládají naše myšlenky a řeč a zachovávají nás poctivými v našem jednání se světem.

Jedním z těchto potřebných sloupů je sebe poznání; a toto se může dosíci jen uznáním pravého neodvislého bytí jako obrazu a podobenství Boha, předem požadované k zjevnému dokázání dokonalosti. Připustiti jako pravdu a doznati, že člověk je syn Boha, osvobozuje nás, abychom mohli opanovati víru v zlé neodvislé bytí, oddělené od Boha. Musíme rozuměti sou-jedno-tnosti člověka s dobrem abychom mohli plně projevovati dobrotu.

Pokora je druhý sloup. Ježíš tvrdil, že sám od sebe nemohl nic činiti a pravil, "Já a Otec jedno jsme." Takto všechna pýcha nad osobním výkonem je odložena když člověk přijme veliký duchovní fakt, že každá velice dobrá věc je vykonána prostřednictvím jasného odlesku moci Boha. Strach a nedůvěra lidské schopnosti jsou takto ztraceny v užívání pravé schopnosti založené na duchovním porozumění.

Zasvěcení je důležitým sloupem v domě moudrosti, neboť má v sobě pilnost, stálost, a poctivost v předsevzetí. Občasné neb nahodilé pokusy polepšiti se; kolísavé, váhavé snahy o pravé myšlení—ač jejich vzrůst má býti povzbuzen—nepřinášejí stálé neb uspokojivé výsledky. Praxe pravdy vyžaduje stálost.

O poctivosti Mrs. Eddy napsala v učebnici Křesťanské Vědy, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu, str. 453): "Poctivost je duchovní moc. Nepoctivost je lidská slabost, která pozbývá božskou pomoc." Býti věrným sobě a druhým přináší rychleji zdraví a čistotu. Protože je nevědomá neb tvrdošíjně zamítá pravdu, lidská mysl se odsuzuje k utrpení.

Trpělivost je sloup, který všichni potřebují vytesati opatrně a s vytrvalostí, neboť trpělivost, jak je pojímána v Křesťanské Vědě, není krotkým podrobením se omylu, nýbrž raději snažením vzhůru k dokonalosti. Protože Křesťanský Vědec zná neskutečnost nároků zla, může konati tuto práci bez unavení, radostně.

Aby viděl, že poslušnost je nepostrádatelnou podstatnou částkou moudrosti, člověk potřebuje jen považiti na okamžik, jak žádoucí je poslouchati zákony pouliční jízdy, které jsou ustanovené pro bezpečí. V poslušnosti je dobrý humor, hotovost, ostražitost a ochota sloužiti; je to mnohostranný sloup, silný protože má v sobě složené zvláštní rysy.

Poslušnost stojí velice blízko lásce, která je největší oporou jakou myšlenka vzhůru se nesoucí může míti. Trvalá a upřímná láska bude vždy vítězem nad každým úskočným neb nevědomým výpadem zla. Dokonalá láska je nebojácná; je podporovaná božským Principem a roste dáváním.

Mrs. Eddy nám praví, že "soudný den moudrosti přichází každou hodinu a stále" (*ibid.*, str. 291). Takto moudrost projevuje v denní zkušenosti moc spravedlivého a pravého rozeznávání. Je to veliká a skvělá výsada stavěti opravdový duševní domov a podporovati jej sebe poznáním, pokorou, zasvěcením, poctivostí, trpělivostí, poslušností a láskou. Tyto nás pobízejí, abychom si vybrali pravou cestu, umožňují nám rozeznávati správné myšlenky a pohnutky; a tímto způsobem se naučíme "spravedlivý soud souditi" stále. Takto den po dni myšlenka vzhůru se nesoucí "roste do plné postavy moudrosti a měří své štěstí podle míry štěstí, kterou dala druhým" (Miscellaneous Writings, Smíšené Spisy, str. 227).

Pillars of Wisdom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN OLD adage says that experience is a great teacher, and most people find they have learned difficult lessons through it. However, the phrase "learning by experience" is sometimes fraught with unpleasant memories which, in retrospect, may bring a sense of regret and the wish that clear advice had been offered—or followed when given.

In public schools the curriculum often includes with certain courses what is known as practical experience. In a few instances actual business contact with commercial firms is included as an addition to the regular series of lectures. Experience is considered essential, and, in addition, the effort is made to govern experience by wisdom. The more intelligence and understanding are applied to daily living, the greater is the harmony and concord that attend the day's activities, promising peace and prosperity for all. Experience, guided and directed by true knowledge, does not carry with it friction or unhappiness; and wise direction saves one from suffering as one progresses in any line of work.

In Proverbs we read, "Wisdom hath builded her house, she hath hewn out her seven pillars." Each individual is the builder of his own house or consciousness. Whatever may be the so-called laws of heredity and environment, one makes his own selection of the thought-material he uses, and thereby designs his own style of living. Jesus related the parable of the two houses, one built upon a rock, the other upon sand, thus pointing to the necessity for a firm foundation.

Every person who plans a wide and useful career for himself or his children knows that there must be a groundwork, stable and secure, which cannot be easily shaken or undermined by ridicule or adverse winds of public opinion. Honesty and integrity must be more than mere theory; and so the sincere worker builds on the rock, Truth.

In building her house "wisdom . . . hath hewn out her seven pillars." The word "hewn" implies the use of substantial material for the supports. When applied to character structure these may be especially significant, for the upright man is sustained by fearless and firm convictions. The pillars carved out by wisdom may be thought of as significant of the rules of true living which govern one's thoughts and conversation and keep one upright in his dealings with the world.

One of these necessary pillars is self-knowledge; and this can be had only through the recognition of true selfhood as the image and likeness of God, a prerequisite to the demonstration of perfection. To admit and acknowledge that man is the son of God sets one free to master the belief in an evil selfhood apart from God. One must understand man's at-one-ment with good in order that he may fully express goodness.

Humility is another pillar. Jesus claimed that of himself he could do nothing, and said, "I and my Father are one." So all pride in personal achievement is set aside as one accepts the great spiritual fact that every excellent thing is accomplished through the clear reflection of the power of God. Fear and distrust of human ability are thus lost in the exercise of true ability, based on spiritual understanding.

Consecration is an important pillar in the house of wisdom; for it has within it diligence, constancy, and sincerity of purpose. Spasmodic or random attempts to improve oneself; wavering, hesitating efforts toward right thinking—though their increase is to be encouraged—do not bring permanent or satisfactory results. The practice of the truth requires constancy.

Of honesty, Mrs. Eddy has written in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 453): "Honesty is spiritual power. Dishonesty is human weakness, which forfeits divine help." To be true to oneself and others forwards health and purity. Through ignorance or stubborn refusal to entertain truth the human mind sentences itself to suffer.

Patience is a pillar which all need to hew out carefully and perseveringly; for patience, as understood in Christian Science, is not meek submission to error, but rather the upward striving toward perfection. Knowing, as does the Christian Scientist, the unreality of the claims of evil, this work may be done unwearyingly, joyously.

To see that obedience is an indispensable element of wisdom, one has but to contemplate for an instant the desirability of obedience to traffic laws, which are designed for safety. Obedience includes good humor, promptness, watchfulness, and willingness to serve; it is a many-sided pillar, strong because of its component traits.

Obedience stands very near to love, the greatest prop aspiring thought may have. Enduring and wholehearted love will always be victor over any underhanded or ignorant attack of hate. Perfect love is unafraid; it is sustained by divine Principle; and it grows by giving.

Mrs. Eddy tells us that "the judgment-day of wisdom comes hourly and continually" (*ibid.*, p. 291). Thus wisdom in daily experience expresses the power of just and true discernment. It is a great and glorious privilege to build a true mental home, supporting it with self-knowledge, humility, consecration, honesty, patience, obedience, and love. These give us the incentive to choose the proper course, enable us to distinguish correct thoughts and motives; and in this way we learn to "judge righteous judgment" continually. So day by day aspiring thought "grows into the full stature of wisdom, reckoning its own by the amount of happiness it has bestowed upon others" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 227).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

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The Palaces of Crete

We pass on to the "Late Minoan" periods, the ages of the masterpiece. Here Mycenæ enters the story, for though much earlier objects dating from the Stone Ages have been found both at Mycenæ and Troy, the best Mycenæan work is contemporary with the "Late Minoan" of Crete. The weapons are now swords of bronze. As for the designs of pottery, whereas in the last period they were generally drawn in white upon a dark ground, they are now drawn in red or brown on a light ground. . . .

Drinking vessels were often of that fairest of Attic shapes known as the kylix. We notice how marine objects predominate in the natural forms selected. That alone might have given us a hint to look for an island for the center of this art.

Now comes the great period of prehistoric architecture, of which we find examples in the palaces of Cnossos, Mycenæ, and Tiryns. What cranes were used to hoist those great masses into position we do not know. We cannot guess what tools were used for cutting and boring the solid stone. . . . We can only marvel at them as we marvel at the Sphinx and the Pyramids. At Cnossos there were magnificent halls, decorated with painted frescoes of wonderful craftsmanship or stone carvings in high or low relief. There was a great hall of audience in particular, shaped like a Roman basilica or an early Christian church, a building so utterly out of its age that architects are amazed when it is placed in the second millennium B. C. There is a throne of what every one would have called Gothic design. Of the rest of the architectural marvels of these "Minoan" palaces, their upper stories, their light-wells, their double staircases, of the bull-ring and wrestling-ring, with its royal box, of the water-gate, and the engineering skill which overcame the slope down to the river, of the magazines and store-rooms with their Aladdin's jars still standing where King Minos' storekeepers placed them, of the Queen's Chamber and the Hall of the Distaffs and of the Royal Villa—of these things let the architects and Sir Arthur Evans relate.

It would need pages of ground-plans to exhibit them, for after all the palaces of Crete are little more than ground-plans to the layman, and ground-plans are dreary things. Sir Arthur Evans, indeed, believes that it was the intricacy of these miles of ruined foundations that provided the later Greeks with their legend of the Labyrinth. The frescoes are truly marvellous, whether we consider the glorious youth called the Cupbearer, with his dark curly head and perfect Greek profile, or the vividly natural bull's head in stucco. Among the wonders is the veritable board on which King Minos may have played backgammon according to the prehistoric rules of that respectable game. It is gold and silver, of ivory and crystal and "kuanos"—a board fit for a thalassocrat.—J. C. STOBART, in "The Glory That Was Greece."

Design

The bottom of the vase is softly brown,
A liquid brown, the bottom of a pond
Whereon lies lightly lily foliage
Whence rise the stems that lift the flowers up
To where each opens like a petaled cup.

The water surface where the flowers sit
Among flat leaves is goldly brown—a hint
Reflected from the pond's deep-shadowed floor—
But in between, where curl the gold green stems,
The sun strikes through, illumining their grace;
And this the artist painted on my vase.

EVANTHA CALDWELL

MARKET SOARS IN IMPRESSIVE FASHION AGAIN

Commodities Join Stocks in Upward Swing—Utilities Up

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—Financial markets ended the week with a striking bull demonstration extending through securities and principal commodities, particularly cotton and wheat.

The commodities were perhaps even more impressive than stocks and bonds. Stocks surged up about 1 to 4 points, with utilities showing pronounced strength in the last hour.

But other groups began to slip as buying shifted into utilities, and, while many issues in that group closed about 1 to 3 points higher, net gains elsewhere were mostly meagre.

An upsurge of $2.50 a bale for cotton was accompanied by a gain of about 2 cents in wheat, which had been a laggard yesterday, and the movement in these staples continued to stir bullish enthusiasm. The recent slump in bonds was checked and that market scored some improvement.

The turnover in stocks was about 2,000,000 shares for the two-hour session. The ticker was a few minutes in arrears at times.

Some Utilities Gain

Advances of 2 to more than 3 points at the finish remained in such issues as Consolidated Gas, American Power & Light, American & Foreign Power and North American Case, however, lost half of a 3-point rise, and International Harvester finished up only a fraction, after rising 2.

U. S. Steel, after rising more than a point to a new high for the recovery, closed up about ½ point.

Coppers were again a firm group, with American Smelting, Kennecott, Anaconda all closing about a point higher. Similar net gains appeared in Allied Chemical and Western Union. American Telephone was not a particularly strong spot at any time, and it reacted to close with a loss of a point. Auburn lost 3 net. Rails failed to participate appreciably.

The freight car loadings figures, as reported for the week ended Aug. 20, were a little disappointing. A gain of only 6,211 cars was small for that period of the year, and followed an advance of more than 16,000, in the previous week. Carloadings usually work sharply higher during August.

Nevertheless, week-end reports from the steel industry provided some encouragement. While important gains in production are not expected until after Labor Day, Carnegie Steel, one of the leading U. S. Steel subsidiaries, is planning to resume operations in one of its largest Ohio plants next week.

Bonds Rule Higher

Rallying tendnecies appeared in the bond market today and a number of the speculative rails, recently under pressure, advanced a point or more in somewhat quiet trading.

Carloading reports for the week ended Aug. 20 showed a gain of 6211 over the previous week, but a reduction of 229,958 below the like week in 1931.

Reported improvement in motion picture theater receipts, coupled with announcement from Hollywood that several of the larger production concerns were increasing their pay rolls, made for a better tone in the amusement loan section. Issues of Paramount, General Theaters and Warner Bros. firmed.

Transportation bonds that recovered some of their previous losses included those of Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Nickel Plate, St. Paul, Illinois Central, Pennsylvania, Frisco, Southern Pacific, Southern and Alleghany Corp. Some Missouri Pacific loans continued to sag, along with those of Erie and New York Central.

The utilities and industrials were firm in spots. Columbia Gas 5s rallied and strength was shown by Goodyear 5s, Kansas Gas 4½s, Consolidated Gas 5½s, Remington Rand 5½s, North American 5s, and both American Telephone 5s. International Telephones were unsettled. New York traction bonds recorded further recoveries.

Both Argentine and Australian bonds advanced at one time, although the former were slightly irregular. The Germans and Japanese were again under some pressure. Kreuger & Toll 5s were in demand.

United States Government obligations were steady but inactive.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Present market prices of many issues are now equal to the lows of December, 1931. With the grief and panic of the past eight months definitely passed, surely underlying conditions today are far healthier than they were then.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: We would note that U. S. Steel was among the leaders of the recovery movement yesterday and developed the special strength anticipated by us early in the week. Although in no way affecting the main direction of the market, which is upward, a sharp runup in Steel at this time may very well prove a forerunner of a secondary reaction during the coming week and we would be prepared for just such a development.

Josephthal & Co., New York: Despite the extent of the advances over the past two weeks the market still gives evidence of excellent sponsorship.

Russell Miller & Co., New York: It seems reasonable to look for a firm market with the probability that somewhat greater activity will be witnessed in the rails.

E. A. Pierce & Co., New York: We are still inclined to the belief that stocks can be purchased on moderate recessions as they occur from time to time.

Theodore Prince & Co., New York: We advise a trading policy of buying on extreme dullness and selling on extreme volume.

E. B. Smith & Co., New York: We feel that present positions should be maintained and increased on any minor reactions or hesitation.

Wrenn Bros. & Co., Boston: For in and out traders we believe buying on weakness will still prove to be the more profitable policy. Nothing more than technical reactions appear likely until broker's loans have expanded to a considerably greater degree than at present.

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK LOSS

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad reports for July a deficit after charges of $157,227, comparing with a deficit after charges of $304,935 in July, 1931.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 27	Last Aug. 26
3	⅝	..	Abitibi Pow & P	700	2½	2	2½	2
9¼	2½	..	Abitibi pf	400	7⅞	7	7⅞	..
7½	1⅝	..	Adams Express	1300	7½	6⅞	6⅞	6½
70	22	..	Adams Exp pf	10	62	62	62	60
30⅝	12	2	Adams Millis	2200	20½	20	20⅝	20½
13	9¾	1	Addressograph	1100	11½	10	11½	..
4⅞	¾	..	Advance Rumely	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
16½	4½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	2100	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
62½	30⅝	4½g1	Air Reduction	4400	63⅝	61⅝	61½	61
2⅛	⅝	..	Airway Elec App	200	2	2	2	..
18⅝	7⅝	.80	Alaska-Juneau	1100	12¼	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜
3½	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	1000	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
7⅞	¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1100	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7⅞
67⅛	42⅛	6‡	Allied Chem	25300	86½	84⅝	85½	86⅝
13¾	4	..	Allis Chalmers	1100	13¾	13¾	13½	13⅝
20½	12	2	Amerada	2100	20½	20½	20½	20½
14¼	3½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1400	15⅝	14½	15	14¼
18⅝	5	..	Am Bank Note	1100	20½	18⅝	20½	18½
2⅞	¼	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
9¾	1	..	Am Beet Sug pf	20	8½	8½	8½	8
16	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	16½	14⅜	16½	14⅜
73⅞	29⅝	9‡	Am Can	18100	89⅛	84½	84½	88⅝
9¾	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	1100	15½	13½	14⅛	13⅛
49⅞	16	7	Am Car & F pf	2100	49	47	48	46
37⅜	18	3‡	Am Chicle	100	35½	35½	35½	34½
19⅝	11	..	Am Can Alcohol	1100	20	19⅞	20	20¾
5	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
11¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	1000	13⅜	11	13	10⅞
33	3⅜	..	Am & For Pow	400	27	27	27	36½
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	1100	30½	28	30	28
77¼	23¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	2100	20½	16⅞	20⅛	16¾
6	3	1	Am Hawaiian	400	6	5½	6	5½
21⅝	4	2	Am Ice	300	10⅛	9⅞	10	9½
9⅜	2½	..	Am International	1500	10	9¾	9¾	10
10½	3⅜	..	Am Locomotive	1200	14⅜	13½	14¾	13
44⅜	14⅜	7	Am Loco pf	100	46⅜	46	46	..
6⅜	1½	..	Am Metal	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6½
22½	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	10	24	24	24	23
16⅞	3	..	Am Power & Lt	11000	14	12½	14	12
50	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	2100	51⅜	47½	51⅜	47
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	2100	41¾	39½	41¾	..
18	3½	..	Am Radiator	9100	9½	9¼	9½	9⅛
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	4400	16⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15½
29¼	13⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	100	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝	26
20½	5½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	6300	21½	20⅝	21¼	20¼
55	15	..	Am Smelt&R 2pf	1100	45	44	45	43¼
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	56	56	56	55
9¾	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	1300	12½	11⅜	12	11½
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	32½	32	32½	32
88⅛	45	7	Am Sug R pf	100	90	90	90	..
137¼	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	40100	118⅝	116⅜	116⅝	118⅛
70	11½	..	Am Type F pf	10	41½	39¼	41½	37
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	7100	30⅞	28⅝	30⅛	28
31	11	2	Am WW&Ect	200	25⅝	24½	25⅝	23½
13⅝	1⅝	..	Am Woolen	100	6⅜	6	6⅜	6
35	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	34⅜	33¼	34⅜	33
1⅞	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	400	2	1⅞	2	1⅝
4⅝	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
15⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	1600	12¼	11½	12¼	11¼
7½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	1100	11¾	11½	11½	11⅜
5⅞	1⅝	..	Andes Copper	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	1800	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
1⅞	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	1200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
14⅜	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	1100	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13
3	1	..	Arnold Constable	600	3¼	3	3¼	3½
2⅜	⅜	..	Asso Apparel Ind	1400	2½	2⅛	2½	2½
8¼	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	9⅝	9½	9½	9½
94	17½	..	Atchison T&SF	12100	57⅜	56½	56½	57
86	35	5	Atchison pf	100	70½	70½	70½	73
51⅝	15⅛	1	Atl Coast Line	200	36	33¾	33¾	33½
51⅝	15⅛	1	Atl Refining	4000	19⅝	19½	19¼	19⅜
25½	2¾	..	Atlas Powder	100	16½	16	16	..
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	20100	73½	68	68	72
1¼	½	..	Austin Nichols	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
5⅛	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1400	5⅛	4½	5⅛	4½
			—B—					
8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	3700	11½	10¼	11½	10
24½	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	40	35	30⅝	34⅞	30
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2100	16⅛	16⅜	16⅞	16⅛
4½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	24½	24¼	24½	24⅛
35	10	2	Bangor & Aroos	200	35½	34	35⅛	34
6¼	3⅝	..	Barnsdall A	1100	6¼	6	6¼	6⅛
4½	10	..	Beatrice Cream	2200	25¾	24⅝	24⅝	25
44⅜	24¼	3	Beech-Nut Pack	1100	45	44½	45	..
4¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	1200	6⅝	6	6	7
41¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	4100	11⅜	11¼	11½	11¾
24⅜	6	..	Best & Co	500	17	16½	17	17
24⅜	11¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	5100	22¾	22	22½	21⅝
44	16½	..	Beth Steel pf	1400	53½	49	52½	47½
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1600	17⅝	15⅜	16⅞	15
51¼	31	4	Bon Ami A	400	48½	46½	46½	..
43⅛	20	2	Borden	7100	32	31⅜	31⅜	31⅞
12⅝	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	1600	10⅛	9½	9¾	9½
11⅜	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	1100	7¾	7½	7⅝	7½
10½	4	1	Briggs & Stratt	100	9¼	9¼	9½	..
50¼	11⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	12600	26¾	25½	26¾	24¾
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	600	62½	61	62½	60
28⅝	22¼	6	Brooklyn Q pf	200	42	42	42	..
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	3100	82¾	80	82½	81½
3⅝	1⅛	..	Brunswick Balke	400	3¾	3⅛	3⅜	..
2⅛	½	..	Bruns Terminal	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
75	35	7	Bucyrus E pf	30	70	70	70	..
8⅞	2½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	7	7	7	6¾
2¾	⅝	..	Budd Mfg	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
14	3½	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	8	8	8	9
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	400	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
7¾	2½	..	Bullard	1300	7¼	6¾	7¼	6⅝
13¼	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	2100	13¼	12¾	12¾	13¼
21¾	3½	..	Bush Terminal	700	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
65	7¼	7	Bush Term deb	50	28	28	28	26½
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	30	49	49	49	49½
1¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc		1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1¼	½	..	Butte & Superior		1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
4⅜	1⅜	..	Butler Bros		4½	4	4½	3½
55	35¼	7	Byers pf	20	53	53	53	..
			—C—					
7⅛	2½	..	Campbell Wy&C	1400	7¾	5	7¼	..
4½	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	2600	5	4½	4⅞	4½
14⅜	6	1.20	anada Dry	700	13	12⅞	13	13
20⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	4900	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
8	2⅛	..	Capital Admin	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
63¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	24100	63¾	61	61¾	60
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	20	67⅝	67⅜	67⅝	..
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	4600	11⅞	11½	11½	11¾
5⅛	1¼	..	elanese Corp	200	5½	5½	5½	5
2¼	⅜	..	Celotex ct	200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
6¾	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	400	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4
20⅝	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	6600	19⅜	18⅜	18¾	19¼
31½	9⅜	2½	Chi & Erie	15200	28¼	27½	27½	27⅝
2⅜	⅛	..	Chi & E Ill	300	3½	3¼	3½	2⅝
5	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	700	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4½
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1900	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11⅜
4½	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	1100	4½	⅝	4½	4⅜
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & StP pf	2100	7⅜	7	7	7¼
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	3200	13½	13	13¼	13½
6	1	..	Chi & N'west pf	500	25½	24	24	25½
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	700	5	4¾	4⅞	4½
11⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	8¼	7¾	8¼	7⅝
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	11½	11½	11½	11¼
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	400	15	14½	15	..
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	20	11	11	11	11
9	5	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	10	10	10	..
7½	1½	..	Childs Company	500	5¼	4⅜	5¼	4⅜
16⅛	5	1	Chrysler	17100	16⅛	15½	15⅞	15⅜
28½	11⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	14½	14½	14½	14
2⅛	¼	..	City Stores	600	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
3¾	3¼	..	Clark Equipment	100	8	8	8	..
31½	11	1	Cc&ate-Palm-P	6100	18½	17⅞	18⅜	17⅞
10	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	800	9¾	9	9½	9
12⅜	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1600	12½	11	12¼	11½
18⅛	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	14500	18¾	17⅞	18½	17½
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A	100	78	78	78	77½
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	7900	35¾	34¼	34¼	33⅝
14½	3¼	..	Columbia Pic rtc	2100	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	14
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	1100	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	8
20¾	10½	2	Comm Cred pf B	40	18½	18½	18½	18
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	700	23¼	22	23	22½
10⅜	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	4600	10⅜	9⅞	10	10¼
4⅞	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	6900	4⅝	4⅛	4	4¼
68½	23⅜	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	300	67¼	67¼	67¼	66½
11½	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	700	11¼	11	11⅛	10⅝
5⅜	1	..	Consol Film Ind	500	3½	3¼	3½	..
11⅞	2¾	..	Consol Film 1 pf	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
68⅝	21½	4	Consol Gas	17100	63⅜	62½	63⅜	61⅞
10⅞	4¾	1	Consol Laundries	1800	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅜
9	4	..	Consol Oil	1100	8½	8¼	8½	8½
1⅛	¼	..	Consol Textile	1900	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2½	⅜	..	Container A	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
1⅛	¼	..	Container B	1000	1	¾	1	..
3¾	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	200	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
1⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	1000	1¾	1¼	1⅜	1¼
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	200	44½	44½	44½	44½
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	4000	35¼	34	34¼	34¾
5¼	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
25½	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	800	22½	22¼	22½	22
13⅛	⅝	..	Cont Motors	500	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
7¾	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	2500	8¼	8	8¼	7¾
49½	24¾	3	Corn Products	7500	49¾	48½	49	49
4⅞	1½	..	Coty	1000	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾
23	13½	2‡	Cream of Wheat	500	20½	20	20½	20
23½	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	800	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	26
15⅞	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	400	11⅞	11⅛	11⅜	12½
23¼	6	..	Crucible Steel	2000	20	19¾	19¾	20
49⅛	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	40	38½	38	38½	38½
2	½	..	Cuba Co	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
2⅞	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
20	3½	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	22	22	23	22
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	34½	34½	34½	..
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	200	18	18	18	18
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	1000	72½	72¼	72½	..
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	9500	2¼	2	2¼	2
3⅞	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	8000	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
			—D—					
5⅛	1	..	Davison Chem	1000	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5½
2½	¼	.60	Davega St	110	6¼	6¼	6¼	7½
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	800	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝
32⅜	6		Del & Hudson	1000	84¼	83	83	84½
28¾	8½	..	Del Lack & W	2500	34	32½	32¾	34½
9	1½	..	Denver R G pf	200	8	8	8	7⅞
122	54	8	Detroit Edison	7000	92⅜	89¾	91	89
17½	12	1	Diamond Match	300	18	18	18	17⅝
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	200	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
13⅞	5	1	Dominion Stores	1000	17⅜	16⅞	17	17⅜
23	5	3	Dresser A	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
12½	2½	..	Dresser B	1000	6	5¼	6	5
59¾	22	3	du Pont de Nem	15000	42⅜	41½	41½	40½
			—E—					
5¼	1	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	4	4	4	3½
87½	36¼	3	Eastman Kodak	7500	60⅜	59¾	59⅞	59
119½	104¾	6	Eastman Kod pf	100	112	112	112	..
8	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	2000	7½	7½	7⅜	7½
32⅜	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	10000	21⅜	20¾	20¾	21¼
2½	½	..	Elec Boat pf	300	1½	1½	1½	..
4	⅛	..	Elec & Mus Ind	5000	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
15⅜	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	25000	13¼	11	12¾	10¾
11¼	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	4000	51	48	51	44
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	2000	44¾	41¾	44¾	37½
33¼	12⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	1000	28½	28	28	28½
36½	16	3	Endicott Johnson	1000	32½	32¾	32½	..
25	4	1	Engineers Pub S	2000	14¾	12½	14	..
61¾	25	6	Engineers PS 6pf	300	58	58	58	..
10	2	..	Erie RR	4000	10⅜	10	10⅛	10
13½	2⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	14	14	14	14⅜
9½	2	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	10	10	10	9½
			—F—					
6	2¾	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	6	6	6	..
1¾	½	..	Fashion Park	100	1	1	1	1
22	9½	1½‡	Fed Lt & Trac	2500	17	16	17	..
64	30	8	Fed Lt & Tr pf	30	57	57	57	..
2⅜	½	..	Fed Screw W	4000	2¼	1¾	1¾	1⅝
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	7800	7¼	6¼	7	6⅜
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	8000	22⅜	22	22	22
15⅜	10½	1	Firestone T & R	4000	16¼	15¼	16¼	15½
59½	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	500	64¾	63¾	64¾	62
83	35	3½	First Nat Stores	3500	50½	50⅜	50½	50
½	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	2500	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
2	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1st pf		1½	1½	1¼	1
7½	2	..	Follansbee B	1000	5¼	5¼	5⅜	..
10¼	3¾	..	Food Mach	300	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	..
13½	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	7500	14½	13½	14½	12½
31½	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	8000	21½	20¾	21½	20½
8¾	1	..	Foundation	9300	7¼	6¼	7	6¾
8¾	1	..	Fox Film A	15000	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
72½	45	7	Franklin Sim pf	20	58	58	58	..
23¼	10	2	Freeport Texas	2000	28⅜	25¼	25¼	25⅜
			—G—					
1⅞	⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1½	1½	1½	..
4½	½	..	Gen Am Inv	400	4¼	4	4	3¾
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	2100	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	18¼
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	1100	16½	16⅜	16½	16¼
5	⅛	..	Gen Bronze	1200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 27	Last Aug. 26
6	1⅛	..	Gen Cable	1400	4	3⅛	4	4
6	1½	..	Gen Cable A	600	18½	18	18½	..
23½	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	5000	24½	24	24½	23½
28½	8½	.40	Gen Electric	37100	20¾	19½	20	19¾
11¼	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11¼	11¼	11½	11¼
40⅛	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	9600	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	30⅞
2⅜	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	1200	2½	2	2½	2
40	8¼	6	Gen Gas & E 8%	40	30	28½	30	29
45½	28	3	Gen Mills	3100	45	44⅞	45	44⅛
24⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	33800	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16
6	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	400	6	5¼	6	..
6	1	..	Gen Pub Service	800	6	5	6	4½
28⅜	6¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	3600	20⅜	19½	20	18½
1⅜	¼	..	Gen Realty	900	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
14⅜	1⅜	..	Gen Refractories	1200	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	19600	30½	30¼	29⅝	21½
3	⅝	..	Gimbel Bros	4800	3⅜	2⅞	3⅛	2¾
31	8	..	Gimbel Bros pf	1200	17⅜	16	17⅜	14½
9	3¼	..	Glidden	100	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼
7¼	2⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1800	7⅜	7	7⅛	7¼
19⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	4300	19½	18¾	18⅞	18⅝
9⅝	2¼	..	Goodrich	4200	9¾	9	9¾	9½
27	7	.

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Commodities Still Strong —Industries Expand and Outlook Improves

The strength in commodity prices has now assumed proportions to make it a significant feature in the business outlook. Cotton has rallied to 9c, wool is up 10 to 15 per cent, and hides are at their best figure of the recovery.

Inventory writedowns may soon be history, a development of major importance to business men and one that cannot be overstressed. Silk and rubber are in new high ground, and even wheat has materially strengthened. The willingness of buyers to meet the higher level should furnish a prompt test of the extent of the rumored latent buying power.

Bank statements this week for the most part were favorable. Currency in circulation was reduced $22,000,000 compared with an increase of $43,000,000 in the like week last year. Banking authorities now claim that the recent trend in currency in circulation indicates the cessation of hoarding.

The possibility of increased marginal buying was seen in the brokers' loans increase of $11,000,000, but New York banks reduced their loans on security collateral. Monetary gold stock increased $18,000,000, making a total gain of $155,000,000 since the low point in June.

Industrial Expansion

The Labor Department Employment Service reports that July was the first month in 1932 that really showed a noticeable expansion in industrial activity. The report said that "conditions in the boot and shoe industry were generally improved throughout the country. Quite a number of these factories increased operations to a full-time basis, recalling many workers who had been idle for some time. A decided upward trend occurred in the textile industry, especially noticeable in mills manufacturing silk products, and hosiery, where thousands of men and women were reemployed."

Mr. South Trimble, Clerk of the House, made public the report of loans of $49,711,056 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to nearly 450 eligible borrowers during the last nine business days in July. Banks, other financial institutions and railroads benefited by the loans. The report illustrated the aid being extended widely by the corporation.

The United States Steel Corporation is making definite plans to expend $5,000,000 on new equipment and improvements. Mr. Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the corporation, said that the buying movement "cannot be long delayed." It is felt that the steel company is taking the lead among other large industries in preparation of approaching business expansion.

The Advertising Club of New York announced what was characterized as the first direct step ever taken to bring industry, labor and commerce together for joint action in a plan for economic recovery and stabilization. A national congress of capital and workers will be called in October to consider a program.

A central committee of business leaders, organized to end the business slump and to bring public and private agencies into closer organization, was recommended yesterday as the first step at the economic conference at Washington, called by President Hoover. It is expected that a clean-cut program of activities will be formed that will be carried out either through the committees in the Federal Reserve Districts or through subcommittees appointed with their cooperation.

European Outlook

The domestic outlook in London is good. Actual business at present is slack, which probably accounts for the special interest in Wall Street activities. There is a general inclination to wait and watch developments of the recent conference at Ottawa. It is now expected that England will go after trade pacts outside of her own family. Retail sales are holding steady, but industry shows few signs of further immediate recovery. Electric power production for July, however, increased 2.6 per cent, reaching the highest figure for any July.

France reports some slight pick-up in the coal region, due to the Belgian mine situation, which continues unsettled. General business has not responded well, and the iron and steel industry is stagnant with few prospects for fall business. There are, however, rumors in Paris that France is contemplating an economic conference of all her colonies in an attempt to negotiate closer trade agreements.

Business in Germany is still dominated by the continued political differences, with the situation rather precarious, but the public has not yet lost its confidence in von Papen's ability to maintain control.

All in all, the outlook in Europe is more favorable than it has been for some time.

MARKET AVERAGES

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
Aug. 27	66.0	34.8	105.0	68.0
Previous day	65.1	34.9	100.3	66.6
Week ago	58.7	30.2	91.5	60.1
Month ago	45.0	19.0	68.1	45.1
Year ago	106.6	64.3	162.5	110.1
3 years ago	246.6	162.7	325.4	246.6
5 years ago	135.4	121.5	119.2	126.1
High (1932)	68.9	39.8	111.0	71.3
Low (1932)	35.1	13.2	51.8	35.0
High (1931)	140.2	106.2	203.9	144.3
Low (1931)	60.0	30.8	92.6	61.3
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
Low (1930)	112.9	86.4	146.5	114.7

BONDS

	20 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	60 Total
Aug. 27	69.5	73.3	85.3	76.0
Previous day	69.4	73.2	85.1	75.9
Week ago	67.3	73.4	84.5	75.0
Month ago	60.1	58.1	77.1	65.1
Year ago	82.9	92.4	99.7	91.7
2 years ago	94.2	108.7	100.9	101.3
3 years ago	92.5	101.3	96.6	96.8
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	86.2	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5
High (1931)	90.4	105.7	101.5	98.7
Low (1931)	62.3	62.3	80.2	68.6
High (930)	94.9	109.8	101.4	101.9
Low (1930)	83.3	97.3	96.6	92.6

HIGHER RAYON PRICES LIKELY

It is reported in rayon circles that a general advance in all grades of rayon yarn will be announced shortly by leading producers. Due to low stocks of rayon throughout the industry, the sudden demand for yarn is said to have caught producers unprepared following their summer shutdown

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	84½	84½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	34½	34
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	31½	31
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	35½	28¾
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	78¾	78¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	48½	45
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	79	79
Amer Ice Co 6s '34	70	70
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	74½	73
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	4	4
Amer Smelting 5s '47	91	91
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	105¾	105¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104¾	103¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	101¾	101½
Amer T&T 5s '65	101¾	101¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	105¾	105½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	92¼	92¼
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	80	78¾
Amer Writing Paper 8s '47	39¾	39
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80	79
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73	71½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	84	84
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91¼	91¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90½	90¾
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	37	37
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	78½	78½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	38	38
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	83¼	83¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	82¾	82
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	74¾	73¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	70	69¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	47½	46
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	56½	55½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	55	55
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	64½	63
Banfor & Aroos 4s '51	76½	76½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105¾	103¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	105	105
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	93	93
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	92	92
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	72	72
Boston & Maine 5s '55	78½	78
Boston & Maine 5s '67	75	75
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	15	13¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86¼	85½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	102	101¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	80	80
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	106¼	106¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	61	61
Bur G N 5s '34	73	73
Bush Term con 5s '55	60¼	60¼
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	72	72
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	94½	94½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	87	86¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	87	87
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	86¾	86¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	87½	87½
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	92	92
Can Nat 5s July '69	92½	92¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	92¼	92¼
Can North 4½s '35	97¾	97
Can North deb 7s '40	103½	102¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	73½	73
Can Pacific 5s '44	86½	86½
Can South 5s A '62	87	87
Can District Tel 5s	103½	103½
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	48	48
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	33	30⅝
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	74¼	74¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	82½	82½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	72	70½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	93½	92½
Certainteed 5½s '48	47	47
Ches Corp 5s '47	68½	68
Ches & O 4½s B	86⅞	86½
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	85	85
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	91	91
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	93	93
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	22	22
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	52	51½
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	38¼	38¼
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	44¾	44
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	13¼	12½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	37	36¼
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	56	56
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	34	33
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	76	75
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87	73	73
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	79¾	79¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	40¼	40¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	50	49½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	43	42½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	35	34
Chicago StL Nor 1st5s '51	71½	71½
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	53	52½
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	47	44½
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	96¼	96¼
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	109¾	109¾
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	84¾	84¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	58	55¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58	92¾	92¾
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2030	98¼	98¼
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	60½	59
Colonial Oil 6s '38	47¾	47¾
Colo Industrial 5s '34	55	54
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	85½	85
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	85	85
Columbia Gas & E 5s '61 May	85½	84¾
Columbia Ry Pr L 4½s '57	90	90
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94½	94½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106	106
Con Gas 5s '57	98¾	98¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	95¼	94½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104¾	104½
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	103	103
Container Corp 5s ct '43	32	32
Container Corp 6s '46	49	49
Corn Products 5s '34	104	104
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	5¾	5½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	31½	31½
Cuba RR 5s '52	39	39
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103½	103½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	82¾	82¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	95	95
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	88	88
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	54	53
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	28¼	27
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	32	30
Detroit Edison 5½s D '57	96½	96½
Detroy Ed col 5s '33	101	101
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102½	101¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88	86¼
East Term Va 5s '56	83	83
Edison Ill Co of Bkiyn 4s '39	99¾	99¾
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	85	84
Erie RR gen 5s '75	37½	36½
Erie RR gen lieu 4s '96	56	56
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	75½	75½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	38½	37¼
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	43¾	43¾
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	45½	44
Fla East Coast 5s '74	7	7
Fla East Coast 5s '75 ctfs	5	5
Fre Elk Mo Val 6s '33	84	84
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	65	63
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102½	102½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	5½	5½
Goodrich 6s '45	58	57
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	88¼	88¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	82	81
Gotham S Hos 6s '36	83	83
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	101½	100¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	102¾	102¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	62½	62½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	77	77
Great Northern 7s '36 A	86	85
Havana Elec 5s '52	26	26
Houston Oil 5½s '40	66	66
Hudson Coal 5s '62	47½	46
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	57½	56½
Hudson &Man rfg 5s '57	84¾	84¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	102¾	102
Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '56	104½	104½
Ill Central 4s '52	59	59
Ill Central 4s '53	52½	52½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	67	66½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	49¾	49
Ill Central 6½s '36	79	78
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	51	50¾
Ill Central CtL&NO 5s A '63	53½	52¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98½	98½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	85¼	85
Inter Hydro Ely 6s '44	55	52
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	46¾	46¾
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	9	9
Inter Match Corp 5s/'47	9¼	9
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	48	47
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	48	46½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	24¾	23
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	65	63½
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	32	32
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	39	38
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	57½	57½
Int Paper 6s '55	30	29
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	46½	44
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	54	51
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	49	47
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	81	81
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	97½	97
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	69	69
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	88	87½
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	45½	45½
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	95	95
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	77½	77½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	90	90
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	70	70
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	76	76
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 3003	52	52
Lehigh Val 5s '2003	60	60
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	45¼	42¼¼
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	64	64
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	80	80
L&N S mon col 4s '52	55	55
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	30	28½
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	26	26
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	77½	77½
Martin Rockwell 7s	78	78
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	76½	76½
Meade 6s '45 ww	59½	59½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	86	86
Metrod Edison rfg 5s '53	98½	98½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	94½	94½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	87	87
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	49	48
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	42	42
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	46	46
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	28¾	27
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	44½	44½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	39½	39
Mo Pacific 5s G '88	40½	40½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	40	39
Mo Pacific 3s I '81	40	39
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	29	27
Montana Central 5s	87	87
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	77¾	77
Mutual Fuel 5s '47	98	98
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	92½	92¼
Nat Steel 5s	81	80¾
Newberry 5½s	80	80
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	100	99¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	105	104¾
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	87	87
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	75¾	73½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	75	73½
N O T & M 5s B '54	40¾	38½
N O T & M 5½s '54	42½	41
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	77¼	77¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	84¼	84¼
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	57	56
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	57¼	57
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	63	62¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '38	77¾	77
NY Chi & StL 4s '37	80	80
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37 blg	76	76
N YChi & StL 4½s '78	34	33¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	37½	37
NY Chi & StL 5s A '32	60	57½
N YDock Co 4s '51	65	65
NY Edison 5s '44	105¼	104¾
NY GELH&P 5s '48	107¼	107¼
NN NH&H nc deb 4s '55	65½	65½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	70	70
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	87½	87½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	88	88
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	46	46
NY Railway inc 6s '65	2	2
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	97¼	97¼
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	97¾	97
N YTel gen 4½s '39	101½	101½
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	85½	85
Nort Southern rfg A '61	10	10
Norf & W con 4s '96	93½	93½
Norf & W div 4s '44	93¾	93¾
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	33¼	33
North Am Co 5s '61	86½	86½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	86¼	86
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	89	89
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	90	88½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	62¾	62¼
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	84¼	84¼
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	87	86
Nor tSates Pow 5s A '41	100	100
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	99	99
Nnt Tras	95	95
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	88	88
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	81	81
Otis Steel 6s '41	33½	30½
Pac Pub Ser 5s	96¼	96¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102½	102½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	31	31
Paramount Public 5½s '50	43	42¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	44⅛	44
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	66	66
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	60	60
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	88¾	88¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	68¾	68
Penn Railr ad 4¾s '63	85	84½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	96½	96½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	83½	83½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	81⅝	81⅝
Penn Rialroad gold 6½s '36	100¾	100
Pere Marquette 4½s B '80	56½	56½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	76¼	76¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	89	89
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	92½	92½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	101¾	101¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	58½	58
Phil Railway 4s '37	23½	23
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	62	61¾
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	92½	92½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	41	39
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	59	59
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	100¾	100
Pub Svc El&G 4½s 1970	99¼	99¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	83½	83
Purity Baking 5s '48	72	72
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	70	68¼
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	26	26
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	102½	102½
Roch I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	51	48
St Joseph Lead 5½s	86	85½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	69¾	69¾
St Louis Sf 4s	11⅜	11⅜
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	16	15½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	13½	12¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	19	18
St Louis & SF gen A ct	13	13
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	70	70
St Louis & SF B ct	16	16
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	50½	48¾
StP M&M 4½s '33	94	94
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	97	97
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	40½	40½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	85¾	85½
Shell Union 5s '47	83½	83½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	84	83½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	4	4
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	36	36
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	95	95
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98	98
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¾	102¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100½	100½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	77½	77½
Smith A O 6½s '33	101⅜	100⅞
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103⅞	103⅞
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	83¼	83¼
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '49	81½	81
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	61½	59
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	59	58
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	58¼	57
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	85	85
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	71½	71½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	42	39½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	81½	81½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	53½	51¼
Southern Ry 6½s '56	55¼	55
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	41⅞	41⅞
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104¾	104⅜
Spokane I R 5s '55	36	36
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102¾	102¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95	94⅞
Texas Corp 5s '44	92	92
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	56	56
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47	46½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31	29½
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	27½	27
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	62¾	62½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103	103
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	91	91
Union Pacific Cen Branch 4s	50	50
US Rubber Co 5s '47	55	54½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	83½	82⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	42	40½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	44½	44½
Vanadium 5s '41	57	56
Virginia El Pow 5½s	99	99
Virginia Ry 5s '62	92	92
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	100¾	100
Wabash RR 4s Des M div '39	32	32
Wabash RR 4½s '78	12½	12½
Wabash RR 5½s '75	12½	12½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	29¾	29¾
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	104¼	104¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	32	31
Warren Bros 6s '41	56	56
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103	103
West Shore 4s 2361	77	77
Western Electric 5s '44	100	100
Western Maryland 4s '52	61½	61½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	47	46¼
Western Union R E 4½s '50	70	69¾
Western Union 5s '51	70	69
Western Union 6½s '36	91	91
Western Union 5s '60	69¾	68¾
Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49	69½	69½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	59	59
White Sew Mach 6s '40	20½	20½
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	33	32
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	76½	76½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	45	45
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	72¾	72¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Aug 27	Aug 26
3½s '47	100.26	100.23	100.26	100.24
1st 4¼s '47	101.14	101.13	101.14	101.12
4th 4¼s '38	103.4	103.2	103.4	103.4
4th 4¼s reg	102.31	102.31	102.31	103.00
US 3s '55	96.26	96.25	96.26	26.27
US 3½s '49	97.30	97.28	97.30	97.28
US 3¾s '43 Mar	100.19	100.16	100.19	100.16
US 3¾s '43 June	100.19	100.13	100.16	100.16
US 3¾s '47	100.16	100.12	100.12	100.15
US 4s '54	104.1	103.30	103.30	103.30

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	30½	30½
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	86	86
Antioquia 7s A '45	15	15
Antioquia 7s D '45	14¾	14¾
Antwerp 5s '58	89⅞	85½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	41½	41½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	45¾	45
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	45¾	45½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	46	44¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	45⅝	45
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	45⅞	45⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	45¼	44¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	45⅝	45
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	46½	46
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	45½	45½
Australia 4½s '56	71½	70½
Australia 5s '55	78½	77½
Australia 5s '57	78½	78
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	86½	86⅛
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91⅜	91⅜
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	46½	46½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96⅜	96⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	99½	99¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104½	104¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104½	104¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	32¼	32¼
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	33¼	33¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	46	45⅞
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	42¾	42¼
Berlin Elec 6s '55	40⅝	32¼
Bogota (City) 8s '45	18¼	18¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	7½	7
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	8¼	8¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	19	18
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	72½	72⅛
Brazil (US) 8s '41	20	19½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	56½	56½
Bremen 7s '35	46¾	46¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	26½	26
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	27	27
Bulgaria 7½s '68	26	26
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	98	97¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	84¾	84½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	99	98¾
Cauca Valley rfg 5s '46	13	13
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	11¾	11½
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	14	14
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	12¾	12
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	12½	12½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	12	11¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	12¾	12
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	13⅞	13⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	13½	12½
Comp Azwc Bar 7½s	15	15
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	35	35
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	38	37⅞
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	38	38
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	72½	72½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	33½	33½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	27	27
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	80	80
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	82¼	82¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	44	45⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	20½	20½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	81¾	81¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	88½	87
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	79¼	78½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	50	50
Duke Price Power 6s '66	63½	63½
Dutch El sf 6s '62	97⅜	97⅜
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	65	65
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	70	70
Frankfort 6½s '53	31	30⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	113¼	113½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121¼	121¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	47½	47¼
German 7s '49	66½	66⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	44½	44
Germ Cen Ag Bkk 6s July '60	41¾	41
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	43	40¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	48⅞	46½

South Dakota Aids Eight

News of Art, Music and the Theater—Book Reviews

An Artist Evolves

By E. C. SHERBURNE

Portland, Maine

FOR many years there worked in Maine an artist who sought to evolve an individual style that was quite apart from the current of painting expression as manifested in the academic tradition. Seldom did he make sales, but that disturbed him not at all. For him only one thing was needful—to paint the thing as he saw it. His name was Charles Lewis Fox.

Because his pictures did not sell readily, there exists in this city on Casco Bay now a comprehensive collection of his compositions. Housed in the building at 41 Gray Street, where he made his home and studio for so long, are three rooms filled with his pictures. There they are to remain until they can be shown together permanently in some museum. To one who has recently seen the collection it seems not impossible that it shall one day find a permanent home in some building designed as a setting for the products of this original creative artist. A partial recognition of this sort came soon after the painter's passing, when his comprehensive studies of the varieties of mushroom native to Maine became a valued part of the collections of the school of botany of Columbia University.

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Charles Lewis Fox was born in Portland, of old seafaring stock. After his early education in the public schools he started upon the study of architecture as a profession. After a year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, however, he decided to become a painter. Then followed six years of study in Paris under Bonnat and Cabanel, and a period of apprenticeship in the Gobelin Ateliers, where he studied the master tapestry makers' methods of design and color.

The style of Mr. Fox's teachers definitely marked his painting at the beginning. "The Gleaner," painted in Holland in 1885, might be designated as "of the school of Mauve," so much is it in the tradition of the peasant figure at the head of a long path that stretches straight away through an avenue of slender trees, the whole being keyed to warm tones of gray. "The Street Musician," a story-telling composition in the Dutch vein of humble country life, shows a girl resting on a bed of rushes in a shed, the while a kindly farmer's wife, who has chanced to enter, hovers over her benevolently. The hints of symbolism that had been creeping into his style become evident in "The Path of a City Working Man," showing figures toiling up the rough face of a quarry, and others arrived at a quieter pastoral life among the homesteads on the plateau at the top.

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For three or four years in the nineties Mr. Fox experimented with allegorical murals. Three of these large compositions are hung in the Gray Street house on pivots that permit them to be folded back on one another or opened for inspection. "Lady Godiva" bears a few traces of the Dutch manner in the handling of the figure of an elderly farmer who is conducting his children—a sturdy youth and a small boy—obediently into his crude peasant's cot to await the rider's passing. Noticeable in this and the other murals is a higher key of color than the painter had used before. Gone are dominating dark notes of the Dutch tradition in favor of flowerlike tones of rose, blue and green that transmute the hues into values of light, as in "Adam and Eve," with its archangels marveling that a man must toil, and "The Working God and the Sower," with its presentation of the Deity as the archtype of a sower whom He is following across a field.

After this phase of endeavor to visualize ethical themes, Mr. Fox entered upon a period of quiescence as a painter. Youth had been drawn to him by his vitality and freshness of message, as well as by his skill in composition. Characteristic of his humanistic leanings was his practice of conducting this school on a purely coöperative basis, with the nominal costs of maintenance shared by the students as their tuition. Twice was he the Socialist-Labor candidate for Governor of his State.

For 15 years he painted nothing, his interest reviving with a desire to depict the Oldtown Indians as he knew them by living among them and following their tribal ways. He so won their confidence that they adopted him into the tribe and named him Gwerksus. It was this name that Mr. Fox signed to many of his paintings of this period, which was marked, also, by many flower paintings. These brought out strongly the character of the plants and their blossoms, instead of seeking in the conventional way for their surface charm.

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Out of this rebirth of his art came the pictures that mark Charles Lewis Fox as a creative painter. Expression had come to mean to him more than "a transcript of nature and a search for beauty." In a letter he stated his new viewpoint: "To me the mission of art is too world-wide to confine itself to beauty alone, for character and harmony each claim the divine right to its own utterance, and now much broader and deeper and richer the world of art when they also speak."

The paintings in his final manner, starting in 1920, were so unlike his previous work that they seem to have come from another hand. Retaining only his knowledge of form and color, he worked out a freshly broad and direct technique, with a brushwork that ignored smooth surfaces in building up forms placed in atmosphere that had depth and was filled with light. His portrait of his wife, Mrs. Henrietta Moody Fox, recalls the intensity of Van Gogh's style. There is a chromatic group of Maine cliff studies. His series of Indian portraits, started the same year, are marked with that utterance of character which he sought in this later work. The feeling for form was so strong as to tell in the reproductions in the memorial catalogue as if they were representations of sculpture.

In "The Basket Maker" the artist conveyed something of the dignity of an ancient racial heritage. In another canvas an Indian child is pictured standing in full sunshine in a field dotted with yellow flowers. In her arms is a live kitten and a monkey doll, definitely distinguished, yet conveyed in sheer terms of paint rather than by means of imitative textures.

"The Snake Mother" even implies a quality of humor along with its powerful simplification of design. There is something monumental in the treatment of the brown figure of the squaw seated on the sand, pausing in her weaving of a basket to point two fingers at a red rattlesnake in correspondence to the creature's darting fangs. The snake is coiled around a group of eggs, which the painter has chosen to make oblong for purposes of contrast. There is a musician's feeling for patterns in the snake, and in the bright green creeping foliage at the top of the sand bank. This foliage, in turn, assumes the general guise of a serpent, strongly accented by the violet shadows. It is as if the squaw were reassuring the snake with a remark that she knew a mother's concern for her children. This painting is signed "Gwerksus to his wife Squäkeek."

Courtesy of Gloucester Society of Artists to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"From a June Garden," by Helen Wells Seymour.

Gloucester Society of Artists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Gloucester, Mass.

THE third and last exhibition of the season, now on view in the galleries of the Gloucester Society of Artists, contains 375 works in all media, raising the total of the year's exhibits to more than 1000, a number which perhaps accounts in large measure for the seeming lack of important canvases.

There are a few interesting studies to be found among the character compositions, several among the still-lifes, and a number among the landscapes and marines. In the present exhibition the water colors seem more imaginative and original than the oils.

One may find paintings by sophisticates, and paintings by the naïve. One of the most sophisticated of the oils is Mr. Omer Lassonde's studio gathering of still-life objects which he titles "Art Strife." Another such composition, using more unusual material for subject matter, is Mr. Ernest Thurn's "Beach Combings," a study based on fisherman's odds and ends, but less interesting in pattern than the still-life by Mr. Lassonde. Both these arrangements, however, are executed with a free brush stroke bespeaking an unconventional though well-organized sense of design.

Still-life varies as much according to the temperament of the artist as does any other form of painting. Mrs. Eleanor Curtis Ahl's "An Arrangement" is neat and meticulous, with an atmosphere of the formal in the two carefully placed vases of flowers in purplish pinks and green, with the intervening painting of a blue and green marine.

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Interest in color and symmetry of composition is felt in Miss Jane Peterson's "Flowers," a particularly poignant study in green, blue, pink and purple. Quite different compositionally, and held to play of varying tones of green, yellow and brown, is Mrs. Rosamond S. Newberry's "Bowl of Cactus."

As a study in still-life compositions, their technique and their design, the present exhibition should prove profitable, for almost every conceivable handling of still-life material has been submitted. From the utterly western spirit of Mr. Lassonde and Mr. Thurn one passes to the unmistakably Eastern influence in the work of Mrs. Helen Wells Seymour. This painter, whose work has been seen in other exhibitions at the gallery, exhibits "From a June Garden," a Japanesque decorative rendering of tall flowers in a low, boatlike bowl. Mrs. Seymour who signs her work with Japanese characters, has spent many years in Japan, where she has given particular attention to the study of design.

Of the character studies, perhaps the most able and living is Mr. Eben F. Comins's "A Portrait," a sketch head of a blond young man. Mr. Louis F. Berneker's "Mechanic at Rest" offers another of that artist's curiously sun-bleached impressions of workers in an indoor environment.

Although many artists have painted the Gloucester Portuguese Church "Our Lady of the Good Voyage," it has remained for Miss Margaret Fitzhugh Browne to single out the image atop the steeple as lone subject matter for a canvas.

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Another interesting Gloucester subject is found in Mr. Alexander G. Tupper's nocturne, "Stacy Boulevard From Hawthorne Inn." The eye follows across the dark blue water to the row of lights on the distant boulevard and travels skyward where the dark tower of City Hall punctuates the crest of the sky line. Mr. Tupper, who is a native of Gloucester, possesses genuine feeling for his city.

Several of the mountain landscapes hold the imagination. One such is "Wildcat Ridge," by Mr. Charles Curtis Allen, with its dash of lavender pink, its dark greens and blues held in sharp contrast by suggestions of snow. More solid, with more appreciation for the pattern as a whole is "Houses Bordering Quarry" by Mr. R. Leighton Cram. As in the mountainscape, one is aware of a panoramic countryside. This sense of the sweeping out-of-doors is carried to more precipitous expression in "Twin Peaks," by Mr. Arthur J. Hammond. Whereas one felt the horizontal character of land in the study by Mr. Cram, Mr. Hammond makes one aware of steep land flows from purple mountains to lower yellow hills, foliage dotted.

Interesting canvases come also from Mrs. B. King Couper, Mr. F. H. Richardson, Mr. Eliot O'Hara, Mrs. Alice Beach Winter and Mr. Charles Allan Winter.

To defray the expenses of the new little gallery addition to the exhibiting space, artists of the society are contributing small pictures for which bids are accepted. D. G.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Setting Up the Targets

A STIMULATING communication comes to us from the group of writers who recently called at the White House to protest to President Hoover against the use of Federal troops in evicting the "Bonus Army" from Washington . . . "In your capacity as literary critic you are seldom called upon to consider social and political questions," the letter begins. "They lie beyond your province . . ."

We must dissent at the very beginning . . . We feel that social and political questions lie well within our province . . . We believe that literature is important precisely because it throws the spotlight of art upon social and political questions . . . We do not recognize the existence of literature that has no relation to human problems . . . Must we mention the Bible, and Dante, and Shakespeare, and Dostoevsky?

Very well . . . Assuming that "as literary critic and editor we must believe in the dignity and high office of the writing profession," these writers appeal to us as one of the "public defenders of that dignity" in putting to us certain questions.

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Their assumption is quite correct . . . We place the writer, and the artist generally, on the highest level . . . Ten years ago, at Williamstown, we were talking with Mr. Philip Kerr, now the Marquess of Lothian (Note our acquaintance with the British aristocracy) about those critics of Mr. Lloyd George who complained that he had developed from radical beginnings into an imperialist of the imperialists . . . Kerr, who had been secretary to Lloyd George, pointed out that there were two kinds of great men, the prophets and the politicians . . . The prophets pointed the way . . . The politicians tried to realize their ideals, but in order to obtain and retain their power were obliged to compromise with their political enemies; hence the apparent inconsistencies of their careers.

With the prophets, of course, must be placed the poets, and all artists . . . They set up the marks for the politicians to shoot at . . . And the politicians, whether you blame them or their constituents, are at an average a century behind the poets . . . Grant that the politicians have the harder practical job . . . It is obvious that the prophets and the poets are the really important men, because without them the politicians would have no place to go.

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Now to the questions put by the authors, which tend to be what the lawyers call "leading questions":

1—Do you not think that President Hoover's refusal to see a delegation of American writers while he receives delegations of children is an insult to the authors of America?

We think the President's refusal was unwise, because he probably was depriving himself of some good advice, and also because he thus provided opportunity for his opponents to charge him with unfaithfulness to the American standard of free speech.

2—Do you not think that the whole incident demonstrated the inferior position writers as a class hold in America today?

Yes, but that does not surprise us . . . We do not expect writers, or artists, or critics, to receive much attention from a nation whose chief ambition seems to be a return to 1929.

3—Do you not think that this is in a large measure due to the indifference of authors and critics to the burning social questions of the day and their conviction that they, as writers, are not concerned with such problems?

No; we think the indifference toward social problems is much more marked in the population generally than in its writers; and we hope the writers will keep on hammering until a part of the people are wakened by the noise.

4—Do you not think that these questions are worthy and important enough to the cause of American literature to merit discussion from you and your readers?

That question must have been answered by this time.

⁂

We have some other thoughts on this problem, too . . . When we heard that this group of writers had gone to Washington to protest against the eviction of the bonus marchers, we were surprised . . . The former soldiers have not usually been the objects of solicitation on the part of American liberals . . . And considering that their mission was apparently unjustified and certainly ill-advised, we thought the Government showed quite remarkable restraint in dealing with them.

The governmental defense that Communists were to blame for the trouble we cannot take seriously . . . We are aware that it is a guiding rule of the Communists—we've heard them proclaim it—to jump in wherever there is disorder and try to make more disorder . . . But, having observed the activities of Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer in the post-war years, we are aware also that if the Communists are too slow in taking advantage of their opportunities there are always agents on hand to egg them on.

As an American liberal, we hope American writers will go on setting up the targets . . . Maybe, a hundred years from now, the politicians will catch up.

False Laughs in Films

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

MUCH store is set by the motion picture producers on the audience responses at previews of films held in theaters near Hollywood while pictures are in their final stages of making and it is still possible to remodel scenes that do not go as well with the spectators as expected. A valuable device, undoubtedly, is the preview; so valuable that we sometimes wonder if the producers are using it to its full possibilities. If they are not, it is because some of them lack a full understanding of showmanship where the general public is concerned.

Our doubts in this matter have been increased by two recently released pictures, "Horse Feathers" and "Love Me Tonight." In the former the Four Marx Brothers are largely amusing so long as they stick to the nonsensical fooling that is their entertainment specialty. But when they descend to mechanical vulgarities they are dull and boring to a considerable part of the audience—that part of any assembly that expects to find cleverness in an entertainment. "Love Me Tonight," with M. Maurice Chevalier, is marred by some of the most offensive speech that has been heard from the screen, and will so disgust many persons of taste that they will refrain from recommending it to their friends, although it is directed by Mr. Rouben Mamoulian with an individual feeling for cinema style that is so greatly needed if the films are ever to return to their estate of pictures in motion.

⁂

As a means of avoiding offending that part of every assembly that has taste, the preview would be of use, in addition to the other aids it now provides in deciding upon the finished form of the picture. If those who are responsible for the completed product are unable to decide whether or not a speech or an action exceeds the bounds of public order and decency, let them attend a preview. The audience will tell them infallibly. A certain percentage of thoughtless spectators will respond with loud guffaws to every hint of vulgarity. Another percentage, surprisingly large if one watches the audience instead of the screen, do not laugh. Taste, because of cultural opportunities or an innate sense of public decorum—or both—is so definitely a part of their impulses of response that they do not even smile. So far as the authentic entertainment quality of the picture is concerned, then, the stupid and mechanistic noises made by "a barren quantity of spectators," is a sure indication that the film needs altering at that point to kill these undesirable responses—Mr. George M. Cohan calls them "false laughs."

So damaging are false laughs to the true effect of an entertainment that Mr. Cohan and other theatrical producers of similar experience give them the closest sort of attention during the break-in period that usually precedes the presentation of a play in New York. If the audience laughs in the wrong place, or a part of the audience laughs in the wrong way, some means are taken at once to eliminate these causes for undesired response. That some of the lines in the films above mentioned were obviously inserted with the intent of getting a blunt effect of vulgarity is simply a reflection upon the judgment of the producers. If they have no notion what is offensive to a considerable part of any audience they would do well to delegate to others decisions as to what is funny and what is not. In the strict terms of sound showmanship, the vulgarism that makes only a part of an audience laugh is not funny.

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Another use of the preview would avoid making other sorts of mistakes in the name of comedy. Thus, if the full possibilities of the preview were used, when "American Madness" was given preliminary showing at Glendale or San Diego or Riverside, it should have been the business of the supervisor of the production to obtain specialized criticism of the behavior of every person in the film. Had any operator of a trunk line been aked what she thought of the girl in charge of the telephone exchange in the bank that was represented in the picture she would certainly have said: "Such a girl would never last five minutes at that switchboard, assuming that she ever got the chance. Her training would make it impossible for her to indulge in baby talk as this one is required to do for supposedly comic effect. Her training, further, would make her incapable of spreading rumors as to the bank's financial difficulties, as she is made to do as part of the dramatic action." Incredible as it seems that such false laughs and false dramatics should have crept into the film during its making, there was no excuse for their being allowed to remain there after there had been opportunity to gain spectator response at a preview.

Some years ago we had the privilege of perusing a studio letter compiled for the information of the producers by Col. Jayson Joy. That letter was really a complete guide to taste, written by an employé for the guidance of his employers. Because of this delicate relationship, the letter was couched in discreet terms, but one theme recurred constantly in the course of his argument: "Vulgarity is invariably the resort of writers incapable of cleverness. Clever fun needs no recourse to vulgarity." To see some of the stupidities that are now being perpetrated on the screen in the name of humor one would suppose that letter had never been read by persons then, as now, in authority at the studios. The absurdest part of their course is that they are, through their ignorance of showmanship in its best estate, following a course that is less profitable commercially than it would be if they really knew what they were about. For they are persistently alienating persons of taste from picture theater attendance.

E. C. S.

Opera and Mr. Johnson

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

OPERA, by showing of etymology, is a work and a want. By the same evidence, it may also be an expression of wealth. All these things it appears to Mr. Edward Johnson, who fills the general job of singer and who meets the special requirements of interpreter of tenor rôles at the Metropolitan Opera; who converses much, besides, with persons materially well to do, and who himself possesses rich endowments as artist. In America, where Mr. Johnson chiefly exercises his talents, opera is just as big a work as in Italy, France or Germany; though it is far less a want in New York, where Mr. Johnson finds scope for his particular vocal gifts a small part of a short season, than in Milan, Paris or Berlin. On the point of wealth, a house like that which Mr. Johnson's voice serves for a brief moment each winter needs abundant funds, opera being brought there expensively from a long way off, imported in pattern of La Scala, the Opéra-Comique and Bayreuth.

As far as immediate considerations go, Mr Johnson stands forth the Metropolitan's prime impersonator of two figures: the Pelléas of Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande," and the Peter of Taylor's "Peter Ibbetson." Many men could no doubt be discovered on our planet as competent as he to represent these heroes, even if few could satisfy the peculiar desires and preferences of New York audiences right now as he does.

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But gracious me! how different from any type in a play is this same Mr. Johnson, when you actually meet him! Some persons in his profession never for an instant find themselves in the world where the rest of us live, never quite get clear of the theater and cease to act a part. Mr. Johnson, however, can walk free of the whole business of make-believe and become as objective toward the stage as we can. Take him in his studio, he discusses the art of opera as something with which he has no private concern and no gainful connection. The chosen portrayer of certain characters, he will talk of those characters in the abstract, and will even refer to them as opportunity for ambitious candidates next coming along. The attitude which he assumes, or the viewpoint from which he looks, is that of a performer, yes; and something resembling that of a director, too.

Or shall we say teacher? Matters not; the question is of opera in either case—a work, a want and perforce a manifestation of wealth. Mr. Johnson wishes to see opera pursued in America more as a domestic enterprise than it has hitherto been. He would be glad, methinks, if it could be surrounded by some sort of defense corresponding to a tariff wall, and if it could be protected as a kind of infant industry. At any rate, he longs to see American youth of vocal talent and inclination engage in the pursuit and practice of opera. More than that, he hankers after vernacular opera. He would fain hear native artists sing in the language of the country.

Now if anything has been proved to a certainty, it is that opera companies do not improve by going on the road. They make their artistic gains when settled in the home routine.

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But even if a company sticks to its own locality, it must change with the times. To let a younger America into opera, Mr. Johnson has proposed an adjunct to the New York institution, to bear the name, perchance, of "Junior Metropolitan." Whatever work, whatever want and whatever wealth might enter in, possibly the scheme offers a solution to a problem that persists. The audience for grand opera that used to be so warm has appreciably cooled. The truth no doubt is that interest has rather swung from vocal to instrumental performance. Listeners are neglecting opera singing and favoring orchestral playing. The soprano's and the tenor's note has yielded in charm to the flutist's, the oboist's and the violinist's. Naturally enough, perhaps, a man of voice, alive to the situation, has conceived a plan for restoring a lost balance. If he, then, diligently toils, on his part, for the "Junior" project, if hearers ardently wish, on their part, for its realization, and if somebody, or everybody, opulently supports it, why done! we shall be back again at aural equilibrium.

Riga Under the Soviets

The City of the Red Plague. By George Popoff. New York: Dutton. $3.50.

THIS is a vivid and highly unfavorable narrative of life in Riga during the first few months of 1919, when the old Baltic port was under Soviet rule. The author was ill-disposed toward the revolutionary régime from the beginning, because he was already a fugitive from Bolshevism in Russia, having fled to Riga with his father, a general, and his mother, while the Baltic city was under German occupation.

Mr. Popoff's account of life in Riga probably would be corroborated by most middle-class residents of that city. Many developments in the Baltic town were very similar to those in Russian cities and towns during the first period of Soviet rule. There was the same effort to suppress private trade without having anything very effective to put in its place; the same violent discrimination against the well-to-do classes and in favor of the workers, finding expression in such measures as the forcible eviction of "bourgeois" families from their apartments to make way for proletarians, and the food rationing system, with its preferential supply for workers and Red Army soldiers; the same constant and formidable activity of the Cheka and the revolutionary tribunals.

The author avowedly designs his book as a warning against Bolshevism for other countries; but, with all its somber record of executions and arrests, it is not without lighter and even humorous touches.

The somber note predominates, however, relieved by an enthusiastic picture of the exploits of the White forces which drove the Bolsheviki out of Riga in the end; and the reader with a preconceived dislike of Bolshevism doubtless will find much to confirm his views in this volume of personal reminiscences.

At the same time, certain facts must be remembered if such books as Mr. Popoff's (which is one of the best and most solid of the large crop of anti-Soviet reminiscences) are to be viewed in proper perspective. First of all, books dealing with the civil war period in Russia are describing a past phase of Bolshevism, a phase that was complicated by the general breakdown that came in the later stages of the World War, by the inevitable crude inexperience of a new revolutionary order. It would be unfair and misleading to assume that the present day Soviet Union has perpetuated the chaotic and sanguinary conditions of 1918 and 1919.

Then, quite naturally, but a little unfortunately from the standpoint of a balanced judgment of Russia in the first years of the Revolution, almost all the personal narratives of that period which are available to American and English readers are written from a strongly anti-Bolshevist viewpoint. If, side by side with Mr. Popoff's recollections of Riga under the Soviets, one could have the diary or memoirs of a worker with Communist sympathies who was living in Omsk or Rostov or Odessa or some other city which was for a time in the power of the anti-Bolshevist forces, one would find a similar record of atrocities, with the Whites instead of the Reds as the villains in the piece. W. H. C.

A full and authoritative exposition of the plans for Rockefeller Center is offered for the first time in a quarto volume just published by Rockefeller Center, Inc. Illustrated with 10 full-color reproductions of important units in the development, the book, entitled "Rockefeller Center," gives the official version of the history of the site, shows how Mr. Rockefeller came to build it and discloses some of his plans for the beautification and ornamentation of this great experiment in city planning and building.

The Century Company is publishing in America Prince D. S. Mirsky's "Russia: A Social History," the English edition of which (Cresset Press) was reviewed in these columns May 2, 1931.

Mr. H. S. Reid's historical novel, "Two Soldiers and a Lady," reviewed in these columns June 4 in the English edition (Constable), is being published in the United States by Dutton.

Respighi of the Accademia

By MARIO LABROCA

Rome

IN Ottorino Respighi the Accademia has won a representative of what is still called the Young Italian School. The school, however, can hardly be called young, for it has been persistently hammering at the doors of repertory for the last 20 years. But if its "youth" refers to the standard of culture and the taste of the public, then it is certainly very young.

Respighi is one of the most authoritative, the best known and in a certain sense the most popular representative of this school. Though it is not necessary to give either a biography of Respighi or a catalogue of his works, it might be of interest to take a rapid glance at the character of his art.

Like all good musicians of his generation, when Respighi made a survey of the arts he saw before him a panorama of music that gave little encouragement. Opera of the nineteenth century had exhausted its possibilities in Verdi's genial works and had made way for "veristic" opera; the Wagnerian style had spread everywhere; symphonic and instrumental works of classicism and romanticism were almost unknown in Italy and new movements were advancing from Russia, France and even Germany to wreck the buffeted ship of Italian art. Those who cared little for intelligence or culture had only to close their eyes and allow themselves to drift; but those with higher standards found that they had to navigate a course arduous, wearisome and full of risks. Going against the current meant steering clear of misunderstood traditions, the attractions of facile imitation and the shallows of sterility. Yet Respighi, in company with four or five contemporaries, ventured upon this course with courage and determination.

Roughly speaking, the art of Respighi presents two different aspects or styles. The first is the result of preparation, study and thought, while the second shows very clearly the individual characteristic expression of the composer.

The first is interesting as it reveals the sincerity of Respighi's intentions and his resolution to look within himself. He has apparently derived much from the teachings of Martucci, who was the first to introduce to Italian art the possibility of expressing itself through the medium of symphonic and chamber music. At the same time one is aware of a solidity and a conviction that go beyond the merely polemic or scholastic aspect presented by so many of the compositions of that time (1900-1914). Though one is not yet aware of any definite individual affirmation, there is no sign of the predominant feature of the period, viz., impressionism.

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In his early method we find a very noticeable difference in technique, and particularly in orchestration, to that adopted in his later method. In the former there is a sobriety and bareness which contrast strongly with the richness of his later works in which the play of light and the mixing of instrumental color are characteristic. In the earlier works a kind of chiaroscuro seems to pervade the orchestra.

With the opera "Semirâma," the "Sinfonia Drammatica" belongs to the early period, as well as a great many other compositions, both vocal and instrumental, which are frequently performed.

The second style showed itself immediately after the war in "Le Fontane di Roma." Respighi appeared under a completely new guise. In this work he succeeded in giving a new direction to those systems which, apparently, were attempting to put an end to orchestral color and to bring about a species of musical inertia.

In dealing with "Le Fontane di Roma"—which was followed by "Pini di Roma" and "Feste Romane"—if we take the musical material alone into consideration, without any reference to its object, we find that it constitutes an actual symphony, with its different movements. That these do not represent in themselves a solution of the problem of continuity is of small account, for we are dealing with independent compositions whose movements are actuated by the purely musical exigencies of the themes, rhythms and harmony. With this symphonic poem Respighi has contributed largely to the character of the Italian symphonic school which, in its departure from ordinated and pre-established schemes, vindicates its freedom from the influences of foreign, and particularly of German, schools. Other symphonic works also belong to this period, such as "Vetrate di Chiesa" and "Trittico Botticelliano," besides chamber music and transcriptions.

⁂

In the domain of opera Respighi has not departed from accepted methods. He endeavors to establish a perfect unity between words and melody, and expresses himself according to the demands of the situation, while the orchestra—which Respighi endows with a great sense of animation—evokes sonorous atmospheres which lend a peculiar fascination to the drama. These are, in a few words, the characteristics of the comic opera "Belfagor" and of the dramatic opera, "Campana Sommersa."

An activity of Respighi's which deserves much praise is his series of transcriptions. Antique arias and dances for the lute rewritten for orchestra; "La Boutique Fantasque," a ballet on themes by Rossini; the Passacaglia of Bach, the Suite "Rossiniana" and so forth show not only his love for works of the past but also an ability to make this music live again in our own atmosphere.

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PRISON REFORM HELPS FRENCH WOMEN INMATES

St. Lazare, Dating Back to 1779, Abandoned by Authorities

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—St. Lazare has gone. This old prison has been abandoned by the French prison authorities, and its hundred women inmates have been transferred to La Petite Roquette, the prison previously used for the detention of juvenile delinquents.

The transformation—and it is a transformation, because 6,000,000 francs, about $240,000, has recently been expended on the installation of running water and electric lighting in the corridors of La Petite Roquette, whereas practically no money had been spent on St. Lazare since the prison authorities took it over in 1779—is due to the work of a voluntary society, the Comité d'Etudes et d'Action pour la Diminution du Crime.

This committee has set itself to work to do for France what the French authorities declare they dare not do—that is, move in regard to penal reform in advance of public opinion.

French public opinion in the main still regards punishment as a means of retribution rather than as a means of reform, and has criticized severely every progressive step taken by the committee. Nevertheless, the committee has moved forward in spite of it.

At the end of its first year (it was founded six years ago) the committee succeeded in removing from St. Lazare to La Fresne—a modern structure on the outskirts of Paris—those women prisoners who have children under four years of age. According to French law, young children go to prison with their mothers; but, under the new regulations, instead of the dinginess of the old city prison, mothers and children are lodged in a large day room at La Fresne which looks out upon a court where are trees and grass and a sand-pit, and the children sleep at night in the small white beds and cradles of a large air nursery.

Nowadays there are weekly lectures and sometimes concerts in the women's prisons of France—which is another piece of work accomplished by the committee. Before long it is hoped that the privilege of reading—which is at present only allowed in the prison libraries and on a Sunday—will be extended to the cells and allowed on every day of the week.

Already there is in the press the first number of a six-page monthly journal—Rayons—which will make its appearance in September. Rayons will contain short stories, travel notes, biographies, simple explanations of laws which especially affect women, and a "Mothers' Corner," and it will be circulated throughout the women's prisons with the full sanction of the French prison authorities.

Coalition Opposed In South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Attempts by the Premier, Mr. Lionel L. Hill, to form a national government, are vigorously opposed by the Opposition, the Liberal and Country Party, and even by a majority of his own supporters, but outside Parliament it is felt that some political coöperation is desirable.

Mr. Richard Butler, head of the Opposition, holds that a coalition would tend to disintegrate his party forces, now solidly formed, and advises that he will continue to support the Government in measures designed to restore stable business conditions.

The Premier, who recently renounced the Labor Party, as controlled by the Trades Hall executive, may find his future in the Liberal and Country Party ranks, where, with his moderate Labor views, he could easily be accommodated. In fact Mr. Hill, who retains the support of about 19 of the original Labor strength of 30 in a House of 46, would be compelled to seek some such affiliation if a move to reunite the scattered Labor forces is successful.

AMERICAN COTTON EXPORTS

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—Exports of American cotton were larger this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 70,000 bales compared with 34,000 last year. Total exports during the season to date are 335,000 bales compared with 151,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

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SWITZERLAND

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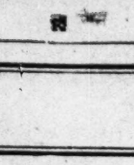

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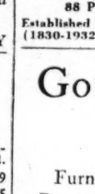

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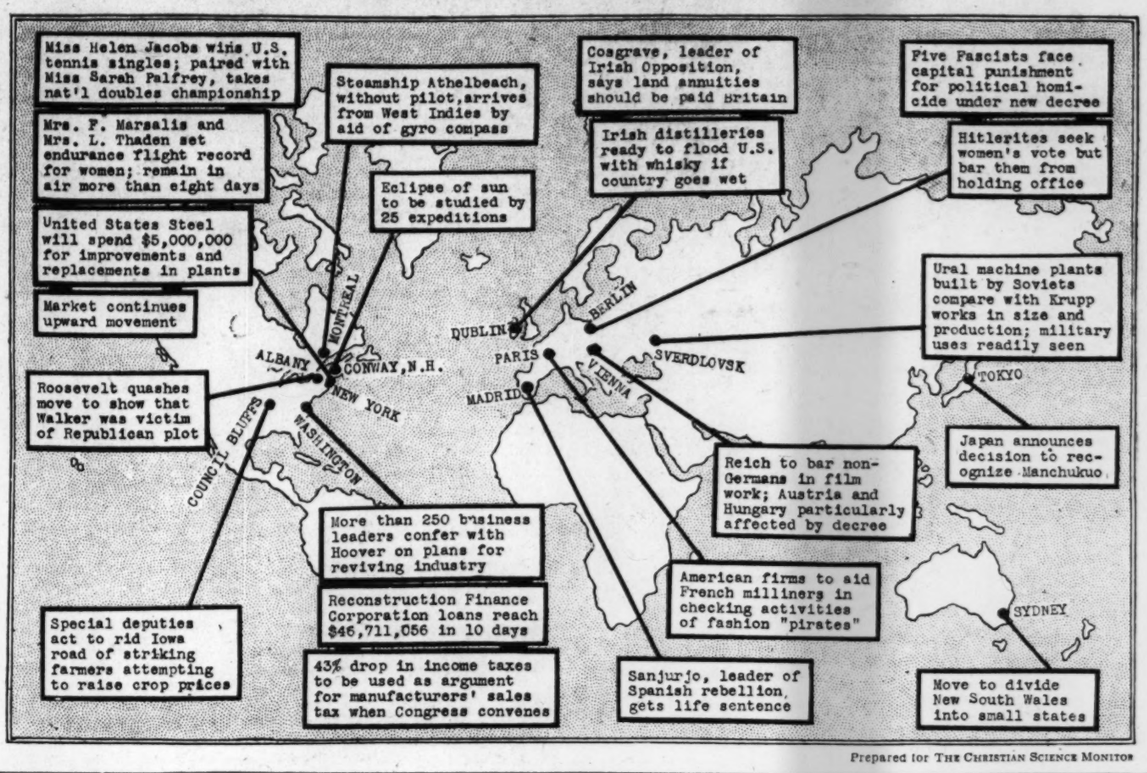
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Miss Helen Jacobs wins U.S. tennis singles; paired with Miss Sarah Palfrey, takes nat'l doubles championship
Steamship Athelbeach, without pilot, arrives from West Indies by aid of gyro compass
Cosgrave, leader of Irish Opposition, says land annuities should be paid Britain
Five Fascists face capital punishment for political homicide under new decree
Mrs. F. Marsalis and Mrs. L. Thaden set endurance flight record for women; remain in air more than eight days
Irish distilleries ready to flood U.S. with whisky if country goes wet
Hitlerites seek women's vote but bar them from holding office
Eclipse of sun to be studied by 25 expeditions
United States Steel will spend $5,000,000 for improvements and replacements in plants
Ural machine plants built by Soviets compare with Krupp works in size and production; military uses readily seen
Market continues upward movement
Roosevelt quashes move to show that Walker was victim of Republican plot
Japan announces decision to recognize Manchukuo
Reich to bar non-Germans in film work; Austria and Hungary particularly affected by decree
More than 250 business leaders confer with Hoover on plans for reviving industry
American firms to aid French milliners in checking activities of fashion "pirates"
Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans reach $46,711,056 in 10 days
43% drop in income taxes to be used as argument for manufacturers' sales tax when Congress convenes
Special deputies act to rid Iowa road of striking farmers attempting to raise crop prices
Sanjurjo, leader of Spanish rebellion, gets life sentence
Move to divide New South Wales into small states
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SYDNEY

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All Nature

Indian Elephant

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"BIGGER'N a house" is the way most small boys describe this huge pachyderm after their first trip to the circus. It is well worth anyone's while to take a youngster to his first circus if only to reap the joy of seeing a small pair of curious eyes bulge with amazement. Even adults would take more interest if they realized that in viewing elephants, rhinoes, hippopotamuses and the like, they are enjoying privileges which future generations may miss, for these animals are the giant remnants of fast disappearing groups, relics of the past geologic ages.

The elephant is such an interesting creature and so really valuable to man that one could spend years in its study. In fact, whole volumes have been written about such matters as "how the elephant is related to the pig," "teeth and tusks" or "elephant hair," but suffice it to know that the tapir is considered the animal which forms the missing link between the elephants, on the one hand, and the swine and rhinoes, on the other.

Nearly everyone knows that the tusks of elephants are of commercial value as ivory, but few realize that these sharpened prongs which the elephant finds useful in digging up roots and routing out grubs are really teeth projecting from the upper jaw. The molar teeth, two large grinders, one on each side of the jaw, are divided into a number of bands or folds, and as the teeth wear down, the unexposed parts which are hidden in the jaw move forward, so that the whole tooth is gradually worn down from crown to root and then the stub drops out and a new tooth appears. In size they are equal to about two full-sized bricks. Six or seven sets of teeths are thus worn out in the course of an elephant's lifetime. The tusks, however, are retained for life. Female Indian elephants have none at all, but in the African species, both sexes are so equipped.

How did the elephant get his trunk? It is really an extension of the upper lip and the nose, the nostrils running the whole length. At the very tip is a finger-like organ which enables it to pick up peanuts or pluck grass or tender shoots of trees.

The circus elephant is the Indian elephant. Its ears are much smaller than the African's, and its back slopes to the rear instead of being equal with the withers. In spite of its huge size, it is considered one of the most intelligent of animals and always lives in peace with its wild neighbors.

African elephants are exceedingly hard to train, though for many years attempts have been made to tame and train them. This is the reason why the good-natured, shuffling, shambling Indian elephant is the more popular, being used in its native land as a beast of burden for work which would ordinarily take several men.

Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews uncovered in the Gobi Desert remains of an elephant-like mastodon, which he called the "giant shovel-tusker." Besides the usual tusks, this "elephant" had a huge bone shovel extending from its lower jaw with which it uprooted its food in the shape of underwater plants.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Sheep Puzzle.

There are 20 in a score. The farmer had eight sheep

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

SOME have too much, yet still do crave;
I have little, and seek no more.
They are but poor, though much they have,
And I am rich with little store.

—SIR EDWARD DYER

In Lighter Vein

Similar Types

"Here, sir, is just what you are looking for — the newest fountain pen. It is absolutely impossible for ink to escape from it anywhere."

"Huh! I've owned 35 fountain pens in the last 40 years, and every one of them was like that."—*Farm Journal.*

Enough Said

Driver: "What will it cost to have my car fixed?"

Garage Man: "What's the matter with it?"

Driver: "I don't know."

Garage Man: "Fifty-two dollars and 60 cents." — *Illinois Central Magazine.*

Bulletin

Shrewd Customer (to photographer): "Aye, but its only side of ma face—do you no mak' a reduction for that?"

Smart Critters

Husband (reading from paper): "The tusks of 4576 elephants were needed last year to make billiard balls."

Wife: "Isn't it wonderful that such big beasts can be taught to do such delicate work?" — *Unidentified.*

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

The new Washington quarter was designed by John Flanagan, a New York sculptor?

Any stage play in Siam depicting the bribing of a policeman is banned?

Approximately a million persons paid to see the Olympic Games in Los Angeles?

Will Rogers's contract calls for $125,000 for each picture he makes?

Hidden Animal Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Each of the four pictured spaces can be named with a five-letter word. By selecting the proper two letters from each of these words, you will be able to spell the name of a large animal

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"And over" in Gen. i: 26 (Mrs. S. R., who says she has had difficulty in reading these recurring words in this verse, and asks how they may be read so that the listener does not hear something resembling the name of the Massachusetts town, *Andover*) — So-called weak forms — that is, certain articles, prepositions, conjunctions, etc.—are to be kept in their proper place in oral reading; they go to make up the background and should receive no more prominence than an artist gives to the background of a picture.

We have long held that in the measured tempo of formal public reading it would be possible to assign these weak forms their relative "background" place largely by voice modulation, slighting them, so far as stress, tone, and time are concerned, but still allowing them to reach the rear of the auditorium in a recognizable form. In other words, it has not seemed to us necessary *in formal reading* to indulge excessively in the "clipping" which is so characteristic of ordinary conversation. There are others, of course, who insist that deliberate and wholesale obscuration is necessary. In this connection we are glad to publish the following statement from Mrs. Carol Hoyt Powers, head of the Leland Powers School of the Theater:

> If the meaning of the text is of paramount importance, each word cannot be given the exact and precise value that it would have if it stood alone. The word must serve the phrase; the phrase must serve the sentence; the sentence must serve the entire selection. Right phrasing is the proper grouping of words to express ideas. One word, carrying the meaning, is often given great value both in emphasis and time. The subordinate clauses grouped about the central idea are given a quicker rate and less value, so serving the central idea. Is the idea of paramount importance, or is each word of great importance? One must choose between the two. One cannot stress both.
>
> In addition to the foregoing, there are strong forms and weak forms in speech, and to make a strong form weak or a weak one strong is as unknowing as to misspell a word—and is much more offensive to cultured ears than is the mispronunciation of a word. "And" and "to" are weak forms and are seldom given full value in speech or reading. "And" becomes 'nd before vowels, and in "to" the vowel becomes indefinite (as *e* in maker) before consonants.

The foregoing is quite in harmony with Webster's, as the reader will observe in reading the "List of Common English Words with Weak Forms" in A Guide to Pronunciation (p. lvii), Webster's New International Dictionary.

The thoughts of "dominion" and that over which man received dominion would seem to be worthy of stress in the verse cited.

Declare, decree—The *e* in the first syllable is as in create.

Direct—Short *i*.

Abba—*Ab'-a* (first *a* as in *at*, second as in *sofa*). Not *Ah'-ba*.

Compound—As adjective or noun, the accent is on the first syllable. Only as a verb is the word stressed on the second syllable.

Exist — *Eg-zist'* (both vowels short). Not *ek-zist'*.

Vegetable — Four syllables, *vej'-e-ta-b'l* (first *e* as in get, second as in create, *a* as in *sofa*). Not *vej'-ta-b'l*.

Scholastic — Not *skoo-las'-tik*. Sound it *sko-las'-tik* (o as in obey, *a* as in hat, *i* as in it).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Welcome Guest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ludington, Mich.

AN INCIDENT was recently experienced by a picnic party which brought out the fact that there is a bond of unity and friendliness existing between man and the so-called wild beast of the woods.

This party, made up of two Ludington families, journeyed to Cooper's Creek for a day in the open. As the picnic dinner was being prepared, one of the members of the party observed a movement in the brush back of the cars. A warning was given to the rest of the party to be quiet and watchful. Their close attention was in due time rewarded by seeing a beautiful black fox with white-tipped tail come from behind the cars and calmly eye the party of campers.

After some moments of watching the fox with bated breath, not daring to move lest the creature be frightened away, one of the ladies of the party, with a fine sense of hospitality, decided to offer their guest a bite to eat. Acting accordingly, she threw two biscuits to the fox. One of these it ate, the other one it carried away.

The children of the party, hoping to get another glimpse of the pretty animal, began wandering off in the general direction the fox had disappeared in. They had not gone far when, on looking ahead, they saw it returning evidently for another visit. This news was hurriedly brought back to camp, whereupon one of the ladies put some dinner on a rug and placed it near where the fox had stopped the first time, and then all again waited. Again they were not disappointed for it appeared as before and this time ate nearly all of the food that was set for it. A boiled egg was then peeled and tossed to it, this it ate also. One then held a piece of cheese in her hand and endeavored to coax the fox to come closer. It came to within 10 feet of the outstretched hand before it stopped, and readily ate the cheese when it was then thrown the short intervening distance to it. In all the fox made at least six visits to the campers before it disappeared for the last time.

Hunters sometimes wax jubilant in telling of the fancied pleasures of the hunt and chase, and of the capture and slaying of their quarry, but never was more enthusiasm manifested than by this party of picnickers as they related their experience with "their" fox. In this case Mrs. Fox still wears her own fur and, as a result of this encounter with men, she must have used her cunning to arrive at the conclusion that these two-legged creatures that oftentimes come into her native haunts are not always enemies—that sometimes they are friends.

What They Say

A Spiritual Quality

"It is the ability to make decisions correctly which people really want, rather than any material thing, and this wisdom is a spiritual quality, which only religion can give."—*Roger W. Babson.*

He Should Know

"All America knows that liquor and gasoline do not go well together."—*Henry Ford.*

Hoover's Desire

"I have but one desire; that is, to see my country again on the road to prosperity which shall be more sane and lasting through the lesson of experience."—*Herbert Hoover.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Will Japan Take the Plunge?

COUNT YASUYA UCHIDA'S announcement that in the near future Japan will recognize the new state of Manchukuo will be received with world-wide regret.

Perhaps the statement is destined solely as one of those trial balloons of which such a large stock seems to be held in reserve in Tokyo. But the hope is small. Count Uchida's speech wears all the earmarks of earnestness. He says the Muto mission to Changchun is making the necessary arrangements to accord recognition. Japan, it is plain, has, after nearly twelve months, come to the parting of the ways, and apparently is determined not to take the one marked out by world coöperation.

To make the step sound at all convincing the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs had perforce to speak in glowing terms about the "sturdy and healthy career" of Manchukuo. The remark will mislead nobody in this day of cable communication. Daily raids on the South Manchuria Railway itself are eloquent testimony as to what is going on in Manchukuo. Nor is Count Uchida any more impressive when he tries to depict a population that has thrown off a yoke and declared its independence.

In both cases the wish is father to the thought. Manchukuo grew out of Japan's forcible expulsion of China. It is being propped up by Japanese bayonets. It is being conducted under Japanese orders. The precipitancy with which the Japanese wish to recognize the new state is a final proof of the very dependence that Japan denies. Manchukuo is a Japanese puppet. As such it has offended world opinion as expressed in the Kellogg pact, the League of Nations, and the Nine Power pact.

Count Uchida speaks of the "fissiparous" tendencies of China as putting a color on the Manchukuo declaration of independence. There is a great difference, however, between separatism and separation. At this moment there are probably more than half a dozen Chinas in the sense of different administrative jurisdictions. But they are not recognized by the foreign powers, which, to safeguard against precisely such a contingency, united, under the Four Power pact, to respect the territorial and administrative integrity of China. Japan's recognition of Manchukuo would signify her desertion of her co-signatories, not only by not upholding the integrity of China, but by frustrating it.

Under certain conditions, Japan's legal rights in Manchuria could be safeguarded without recourse to veiled conquest. Several suggestions have been made that might find a very ready ear in Japan if militarism were not in the saddle. One is that Japan's treaty rights be enjoyed and protected under the terms of a mandate from the League of Nations. Another is that the area should be made into a condominium, in which China and Japan should share control, similar to the situation in the Sudan, under an Anglo-Egyptian condominium.

At Williamstown considerable support seems to have been obtained for the proposal that, in addition to the restoration of Chinese sovereignty and Japanese treaty rights, all future economic development in Manchuria should be conducted by Chinese and Japanese acting in partnership. Finally, a scheme has been mooted under which Japan might purchase—as the United States did the Louisiana Territory and Alaska—that part of Manchuria abutting on Korea so that she might complete the railway on which she has set her heart, which will connect northern Japan and the Mongolian border of Manchuria by a sea-rail route. The purchase method, has gained an increasing vogue as a modern peaceful means of expansion and is well worth consideration in connection with a genuine settlement of the Manchurian question.

Some day one of these plans is bound to be resuscitated. A long time must elapse before Japan can pacify Manchuria. Faced with guerrilla warfare, in which the Chinese are adept, the Japanese are already employing twice as many troops as were necessary in the expulsion of Chinese authority.

Meanwhile, if she continues her present course, Japan will create an issue dividing her from world opinion. This may seem of little account to the militarists in Tokyo as long as world opinion is not supported by resort to arms. Time will tell whether it seems of much account to the Japanese people as a whole. Under the Stimson doctrine the issue would remain open to keep the Japanese from feeling at ease in a world community in which diplomatic isolation may grow quite as irksome as social ostracism.

Practical Patriotism

THE British Government has carried out successfully its plan to convert the 5 per cent war loan to a 3½ per cent basis. Approximately £1,850,000,000 of the £2,087,000,000 invested in the loan has been converted, and the amount to be redeemed is only 2.3 per cent of the total.

The conversion figure is equal to more than 88.5 per cent of the whole, and the holders of less than £50,000,000 have asked for their money back. Final figures cannot yet be tabulated, but even if those who have made no response to the scheme demand their money it is held that Great Britain can easily repay it. The result is viewed everywhere as a great financial achievement, and a reward for the combined boldness and prudence underlying the scheme of conversion. The shrewd judgment of the British Treasury in carrying out the scheme is discerned as a contributing factor in the result, although the main achievement is recognized to have been made possible by the patriotism and good will of the people, who have, in many cases, shouldered additional personal burdens in the hope of relieving the national finances.

Chief credit certainly belongs to the British investor, as many persons undoubtedly agreed to the conversion proposals, not because they could not have secured terms equal to the 5 per cent loan elsewhere, but because they honestly believed they were doing the "right thing by their country," at a time when their country appealed for their aid. It is hoped, of course, that the national economy in interest paying may result ultimately in lessened taxation, but so far as the small investor is concerned the indirect benefits which the conversion means to industry will scarcely seem visible.

And just as the conversion figures stand as a tribute to the personal investor, they also record a tremendous triumph to the National Government. They should have a powerful influence on the world's opinion of British finances and credit, while having a more practical value in bringing about that general decline of interest rates for which business is clamoring.

Violence Is Not the Answer

THE last few days have witnessed more attempts to use "direct action" and potential violence for the adjusting of economic inequalities than the United States has seen during the whole course of the depression. Riots of the unemployed in several cities, the march of 15,000 miners to "persuade" fellow coal diggers in Franklin County, Illinois, to quit work, and the spread of the farmers' strike through a large part of the middle West, are all indications that growing distress is producing more drastic measures.

These signs of a more desperate temper among some elements of the people are not in themselves very serious, but they do convey a definite warning. It may be that they have been encouraged somewhat by the bonus army's demonstration of direct action. If so, the unhappy results of that experiment should have made it clear that, however peaceful the intent of such mass movements, they contain, in their very mass, a threat of potential violence.

It is impossible not to sympathize deeply with many of the individuals taking part in these movements. And indeed it is essential that there be wide sympathy with hardships, and positive efforts to ameliorate them. The surest way to remove the danger from such movements is to remove injustices. Violent action is only an expression of violent thinking, and today many ordinarily peaceable and law-loving Americans are doing a good deal of violent thinking.

Such thinking, unfortunately, helps little in really finding ways out of difficulties. It leads to hasty and mistaken action. Even the farmers' strike, whose leaders are exerting every effort to employ only peaceful picketing and persuasion, but which has already resulted in the seizure of trucks and trains, appears little likely to make any permanent contribution toward the betterment of the farmers' lot.

The thirty-day "holiday" in the shipment of farm produce to cities which the strike is designed to enforce may temporarily increase prices in the restricted areas affected. But any control of prices on a national scale is hardly possible. And what will happen to prices when the produce held back for thirty days is released? Much as the purpose and plight of the farmers calls for sympathy, their method in this case seems hasty and short-sighted.

However, if such direct methods are to be avoided, there must be a greater willingness on the part of the community as a whole to make thoroughgoing readjustments of the economic system to eradicate the injustices which arouse violent thinking and potentially violent action.

The Amenities of Political Debate

THE manner as well as the matter of Governor Roosevelt's Columbus address has caused reverberations which, even in usually sympathetic quarters, have not been altogether favorable to the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. In the Columbus speech it was charged that the Administration was "not honest" and that its "real crime" was that it "did not tell the truth" about the condition of business in October, 1929. President Hoover's message two months later contained "ghastly humor," it was said, and presidential policies "risked the lives and property of the people." This is strong language even for the polemics of a presidential campaign.

Governor Roosevelt described his speech as dispassionate, but certain critics wonder what language he will use if he becomes impassioned. There are two reasons why this view is taken—reasons which are unconnected with the issues in dispute between the two political parties. One reason is that the country has become unaccustomed to forthright and picturesque phrasing in speeches by candidates for the Presidency. Not since Theodore Roosevelt was in the White House has a President, either officially or as a candidate for reëlection, denounced his opponents or referred to them other than in terms of respect.

Restraint has been exercised by candidates seeking the office. In 1920 Governor Cox spoke vigorously, although not luridly; Senator Harding's language was mild. In 1924 John W. Davis was nothing if not urbane. Four years later Governor Smith, who had a reputation for effective rough-and-tumble debate in New York State politics, changed his manner entirely, and as a presidential candidate was a relatively ineffective speaker. It has been left to the lesser political figures in recent years—Senator Moses, for example—to furnish the most vigorous language in political discussions. Humor and wisecracks are rare. Hence, because it breaks with tradition, the manner of Governor Roosevelt's speech has caused some discussion.

But there is a second reason why the amenities seem important in criticisms of presidential utterances and policies. In a parliamentary system of government where there is a titular executive, party leaders may be severe with each other and even exchange insults on the floor of the Legislature or in public meetings, but the head of the state is above such party battles and is uncriticized. The American form of government mixes ceremonial and political functions. The President is the Chief Magistrate, and many of his acts—ceremonial in nature—are above party criticism.

Thus there results a feeling that criticism of the President as a political leader must in part be criticism of the Chief of State, and should therefore be more temperate than the criticisms permissible to parliamentary politicians. This may make political debate less heated and personal, and thus, to some, less interesting; but it is a fact with which candidates must reckon.

Alias Professor Skinner

PEOPLE who travel under assumed names are usually trying to escape either the police or the press. The Rt. Hon. Montagu C. Norman, who stepped off a boat at Boston the other day as Prof. Clarence Skinner, was avoiding the scribes. He has spent the last dozen years, while occupying the governorship of the Bank of England, in the same pursuit. No one has ever been able to interview him. In all probability no one ever will, though reporters will never stop trying, as long as he remains governor and England's chief mystery man.

Mystery men like Mr. Norman are supposed to wield tremendous power from a vantage point somewhat vaguely called "behind the scenes." Their names are whispered as responsible for spectacular coups in the field of business or politics. Mr. Norman is the authentic sort. Every newspaper man, if not every schoolboy, by this time knows that his "vacations" are fraught with momentous consequences for everybody who uses or wishes to use money. Something always happens within six months after, which gives a clew as to the purpose of his holiday-making. On one occasion he confessed, with the air of the carefree vacationist, that "my mind is a perfect vacuum"; in a few weeks England slipped off the gold standard.

That is a part of his lure for the newspaper sleuth. But only part; there's the attraction of Mr. Norman's individuality, as manifest in both appearance and conversation. With his cloak and Vandyke beard, those curious appendages for an English mystery man which enable the detective to spot him a mile off, he looks more like the boulevardier than the business man, an impression which is strengthened by his reported taste for art and literature. His conversation, believe it or not, is not that of a clam. He is a mask of courtliness who can say nothing in fewer and better words than anybody in public life today.

Yet he always carries around with him his little joke. It lies in his alias, or, we ought to say, his incognito. Somewhere there's a joke about his latest, Prof. Clarence Skinner. If he cannot tell the public anything about his mission, why cannot he enlighten them about Skinner, the why and the wherefore of him?

Manners Versus Purses

"SWEET are the uses of adversity." When happier times shall have effaced all seeming marks of "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" of the last few years Americans will cherish the soothing recollection that, according to a British observer, their manners improved as their purses lost weight.

It is always pleasing to learn of one's improvement, and to be told of it removes all sting from implied past dereliction.

> Oh wad some Power the giftie gie us
> To see ourseis as ithers see us!
> It wad frae mony a blunder free us
> And foolish notion

sang Scotia's sweetest singer, and the manager of a travel agency in London which specializes in smoothing the path of peripatetic Americans should certainly be an authority on their deportment. The mild chastening conveyed in his remark that their manners in the past have been "the subject of considerable criticism in Europe" is generously mitigated by his frank recognition of "considerable improvement."

Manners, it is pleasant to recall, are not, however, infallibly a question of geography. Americans may recollect a Chesterfieldian counsel to his son which runs to the effect that "polished brass will pass upon more people than rough gold." They may even reflect that this may be the reason why unbending and dignified functionaries at the opera in Paris look so askance upon those doughty sons of Albion who—tell it not in Gath—dare to defy the canons of conventionality by crashing its portals on gala nights clad in gay plus-fours and crowned with caps instead of toppers.

There lurks a touch of veiled irony in the London tourist agent's reference to this grave international question as reported in the New York Times. With this *crescendo* in manners, alas, there is distinct *diminuendo* in spending. Notoriously the world's most lavish dispensers of gratuities, Americans have become the worst of tippers, declares a London taxi driver.

Before this dire accusation the pen falters and the typewriter jams. What if Chesterfield remains? Mæcenas is no more and where once he reigned is written "Ichabod."

Editorial Notes

Many a college graduate, unable to secure employment, has meantime used his time profitably by taking a postgraduate course, but it has remained for the Washington University at St. Louis, Mo., to go this plan one better, and this fall free courses for the jobless will be offered in law, engineering, business administration, and the liberal arts. Again, "it's an ill wind . . ."

If any added inducement were needed for Junior to cast his vote in favor of a vacation spent in Yellowstone National Park, it has been found with the discovery of a geyser that spouts cold soda water.

And now they are making shoes out of bananas. But wouldn't they make better slippers?

A Husband Looks at Furnishings

EVEN in my bachelor days I was always looked upon as somewhat of an expert on furniture. I knew that a bed was made to sleep in, and was always the logical place under which to hunt the missing collar button. Chairs, it seemed obvious, were divided into two classes—those that were comfortable and those that were not. I had a well-grounded suspicion that a lyre table—I thought it was spelled "liar" until the bills came in—was something that looked like a table but really wasn't.

It must have been a great comfort to Betty, on that gladsome day when she decided that with just a few minor alterations I should make a model husband, to know that the man whose Sheraton chairs she would share through the coming years could discourse glibly, if not intelligently, on groupings, color harmonies and periods. That he could tell almost at a glance the difference between a drape and a patchwork quilt and, with a little effort, could distinguish a square of linoleum from a semi-antique Beluchistan saddlebag, even if a Sarouk and a Hamadan were just rugs to him.

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Naturally, once in a very great while in those early days of my postgraduate education I became mired in the morass of technicalities of cabinetmaking. But, I ask, can I be held responsible for the vagaries of wood turners, or be blamed for the discrepancies in their vernacular? I was brought up to call a chest of drawers a chest of drawers—or at least a bureau. I have known for several years that a boy is the male progeny of the human race, that low means small or debased, that high means tall or exalted. Should I, then, be tarred with the brush of ignorance because I inadvertently referred to that thingumajig in the hall as a chest when it was a lowboy, or scorned into silence for my praise of the bureau in the bedroom that turned out to be a highboy. Even when a chest is a chest, can you tell whether it is a Salem?

History and geography have always been one of my strong points. I still can, and do on the slightest provocation, recite the names of the 48 states and their capitals. So I felt on safe ground when the conversation at first veered to Virginia. The Old Dominion I knew was one of the thirteen original states, its capital was Richmond and there, in the days when antiques were very young, the colonies had twisted the British lion's tail.

But never had I pictured the gallant and gracious commonwealth as a brother—under the upholstery—of Grand Rapids, Mich. But now if someone asks what Virginia is famous for I can answer with the assurance born of experience—"Sofas." For we have one. But it has almost destroyed my self-confidence and I am afraid to mention Minnesota for fear that I shall discover that I was all wrong in supposing it was just a state and find, to my utter confusion, that it is really a mirror, a whatnot, or a footstool.

But before you own a sofa you must inspect countless divans and davenports. Before you decide on a Virginia you must weigh the relative merits of Chippendale, Duncan Phyfe, overstuffed, love seat, and innumerable variations of just plain everyday sofas. You must spend interminable hours in art museums studying originals, copies and adaptations of the cream of the cabinetmaker's art. You must live in an atmosphere of webs and woofs and warps and of mahogany, walnut, maple and oak. You must know a denim from an antique velour, a mohair from a tapestry and all four from a frieze. You must recognize the value of brass-tipped feet, of scrolls, carvings and inlays. You must study catalogues, visit stores, antique shoppes and interior decorating salons. You must make up your mind on the style, the period and coverings a thousand times ten thousand times before you really decide. You must cover reams of paper with figures, costs, estimates and budget charges. You must draw plan upon plan of the living room as it will look when the new furniture arrives. But in the end you will have a sofa.

As I pointed out earlier in this erudite brochure, the nomenclature of the cabinetmaker is apt to prove a snare or a pitfall, or even both, to the unwary tyro groping his unfamiliar way through the intricacies of an interior decorator's shop.

But to those who think that sofas and sideboards, chairs and chests are Machiavellian inventions devised to tease and torment the dilettante in interior decoration, my advice is: Steer clear of all entanglements with tables.

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Now the table addict isn't the sort of a person that can take a table or leave it alone—she always has to take it and generally charges it. There are some types of tables that are beyond the pale for the confirmed table addict. Almost any table that has a utilitarian use is taboo. A bridge table is to play bridge on, you sew on a sewing table and chase billiard balls all over a billiard table, and a kitchen table has its place in the kitchen but not in the collector's scheme of things. But a drum table—that is something very different indeed. It isn't made to drum on. And even if you tap with your fingers lightly upon its polished, shining surface you are sure to draw a glance of pitying disapproval from the table lover.

And take the refectory table. If you have been brought up to face the facts and call a spade a spade it is nothing but a dining-room table with dingbat attachments. Once, in my wholesome, fun-loving way I referred to it as the refractory table and the silence that followed made me realize that I said something before the children that I shouldn't.

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The house is almost completely furnished now. We won't add a single tilt-top table, a Jenny Lind bed or an occasional chair until we see one that we like and that the budget allows. It looks very wonderful and homelike. We like it and so do our friends. And I don't want to take all the credit for the results obtained. Betty was very helpful. But then, even in my bachelor days I was considered somewhat of an expert on furniture.

H. N. H.

Books of Current Interest

Toward a New American Party

The Coming of a New Party, by Paul H. Douglas. New York: Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company. $2.

OF COURSE one can only guess at the extent of the dissatisfaction in the United States with the two old political parties. These organizations still control politics, both state and national, in practically every quarter of the Union. In national elections there have from time to time been assaults made upon them, notably in the cases of the People's Party in 1892, the Progressives in 1912, and the La Follette movement in 1924. But despite these assaults the Presidents who were elected in these years were from either the Republican or the Democratic Party, and while now and then a handful of representatives in Congress, or a senator or two, give allegiance to the Progressive Party or the Farmer-Labor Party, the overwhelming bulk of members in each chamber belong to the old established organizations.

Nevertheless there is at all times an underlying feeling of dissatisfaction with the methods and the purposes of both the Republican and Democratic organizations. This is manifested in some degree by the appearance of so-called third parties in the field. This year there are seven such already presenting their tickets and their platforms.

But even more than the formal expressions of dissatisfaction over the actual nomination of a ticket is the significance which must be attached to the constant appearance in the press and the constant reiteration in personal utterances of the charge that the two old parties now lack specific and logical issues, that they exist mainly as office-seeking propositions, that they are essentially ultra-conservative and that they are making of politics in the United States a pursuit unworthy of an alert and progressive mentality. One hears these complaints on every side, and the more thorough and complete one's knowledge of the organization of the old parties, the more inclined one is to sympathize with the complaints; unless one is so practical a politician that hope of preferment leads him to judge the situation from a purely materialist viewpoint.

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I have myself long been sympathetic with the criticism of the old parties. But an observation of political methods extending through many decades has led me to despair of the third-party remedy as a sufficient corrective of their evils. I have seen three promising political revolts go down in failure. I know what it costs to put an independent ticket in the field. And I know how quickly a so-called independent organization falls a prey to the very evils in the old parties against which it is supposed to protest.

I have a feeling, furthermore, that in a democracy a multiplicity of parties is a misfortune. The work of the legislative chamber is always impeded when more than two parties are represented there. The United States Congress has suffered in its efficiency by the tendency in late years not toward different parties but toward so-called independent blocs. Indeed, it is my conviction that the only excuse for the setting-up of a third party in the United States is the thorough conviction on the part of its promoters that it will speedily elbow out of existence one of the existing parties, and that the return to the two-party system will not be long delayed.

In one of the most convincing and certainly the most readable book on politics that has been published for a long time, Prof. Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago proclaims the coming of a new party. Professor Douglas is associated with the highly intelligent political revolt which is being organized by Prof. John Dewey, and to which many patriotic and practical citizens in the United States have given their adherence. That organization, which is known as the League for Independent Political Action, has this year determined to throw its strength to the support of Mr. Norman Thomas, and the Socialist Party.

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This is, however, a matter of temporary strategy. The purpose of its projectors is to organize an enduring party, and their conviction is that it will ultimately nose out of existence the Democratic organization. It is their conviction that there is not room in the United States for two conservative parties. And they find that the Democratic Party is composed of such antagonistic elements as the political machines of the great industrial cities of the north, wet, largely Roman Catholic, far from idealistic, and the long established Democracy of the South, which is largely idealistic, agrarian in its interests, strenuously Protestant, and dry. The belief of the organizers of the new party is that as in the South there is only one party, namely the Democratic, their organization will not be a third party, but simply a vigorous fighting political party which will effectively contest for power with the Democracy. And in certain of the northern states which are equally one-party states, like the northern tier of New England states, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and some states of the northwest, the monopoly held by the Republicans will be subject to challenge.

Professor Douglas has depicted the present situation in a thoroughly readable and convincing fashion. He has outlined the method of its correction by the organization of a new party in a way that is thoroughly readable; but perhaps to one who is impressed by the complexity of the machinery of an American election, not so convincing. And yet I am far from being certain that he is wrong. There will be innumerable persons who will hope that he is right, and this hope will be enormously strengthened in the thought of those who are able to give a careful reading to his book. After all, it must be remembered that the party which has governed the United States ever since 1860, with the exception of sixteen years, had not even a name and did not exist in the thought of any practical politician in 1854. The Republican Party by its history gives the strongest possible argument in favor of the practicability of the establishment of a third party. It is up to its leaders to see to it that by their political actions or by the failure of their party to meet the demands of the people for a progressive political policy, they do not afford the strongest possible reason for the setting up of a third party which shall repeat the history beginning in 1860.

WILLIS J. ABBOT

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Personal License Plates

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Are parrots human or are we human beings sometimes parrots?

I have just heard of a parrot who can say, "We Want Repeal," in an exact imitation of his owner's voice. As we live in a section of our dear U. S. A. where for months we have been seeing extra plates on automobiles bearing this and other wet propaganda—I am wondering. Is there a possible similarity? Of course, this could be really amusing from a parrot. However, parrots are not expected to do any thinking on moral questions.

May I add just a "crumb of comfort" for the true lover of mankind? These "personal license" plates number only about one in ten and they are cheap and easily purchased.

A NEW YORKER.

Lynbrook, N. Y.